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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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TWELVE PAGES.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 3 P. M. 1909.				
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER!
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Forestl	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,336	......	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednara	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the S [illegible] of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	[illegible]	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 11th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 5th Mar.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Mar. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 13th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

5th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels ;	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†KAISER	2,700	Pohlenz	8th March
*			18th "
SOMALI	2,700	Grelwe	29th "
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Muhlauer	9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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Agent.

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are more digestible if made with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder or yeast. Simpler to make, too! No uncertainty as to the goodness of the yeast, no time wasted while the dough rises. Bread is ready for the oven in a few minutes and the results are always successful. Give up the old method and try

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

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One part added to eight parts of ordinary flour is all that is required. Recipes with every tin.

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16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

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W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE :

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager*.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE —YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.

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Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD. FORT, BOMBAY

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

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Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

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Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

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For Field, Marine or Opera.
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SECOND TO NONE.

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To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and

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The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

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Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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HEALTH-GIVING
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REFRESHING
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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from *Premature Decay*, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled [illegible] persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]ency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and [illegible] Kidney Affections; stricture across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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[illegible] & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "SUTTON HALL."

ARRIVED ON 4TH MARCH.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 4th March, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th February, 1909.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909. at 4-30 P.M., S. T., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement's of account for the year ended 31st December 1908.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 4-45 P.M., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909 at 5 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 5-10 p. m. S. T. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th February to 19th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion? THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay).

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including:—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Coupon Book holders intending to bring their friends will be admitted on surrender of as many tickets as the number in the party.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHED CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old,
so walk up everybody please.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
will be the last Exhibition of this week's
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
which has attracted enormous crowds to our
FAIRY PAVILION.

TO-MORROW NIGHT!
TO-MORROW NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANCE OF PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.

TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
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LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. H. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p. m.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and three BEDROOMS, in well situated new HOUSE, Colaba Reclamation, Electric Lights and Fans, latest Sanitary improvements, available March 8th. Could be let separately. Apply Box No. 1099, care of this Paper.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantites with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE, Barchester, Union House, Parvativilla, Rockdale, Monastery, Noshirvan and Mithibai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of Postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—Experienced LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. State Salary, Apply Box. No. 1,212, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made *Coventry Cycles,* warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Grubbs Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using postcard, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF very Valuable Immoveable Properties, Situate at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar and at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by order of the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent orders made in the above suit and dated the 15th day of December, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWSAJEE and CO., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable properties on the days and at the time mentioned against each lot.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

On MONDAY, the 8th day of March 1909,
at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the East side of Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 378 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property of Maneckchand Panachund, on the South by Dawoodji's temple, belonging to Lalmunji Maharaj, on the East by Punchayetwadi and on the West by Cathedral Street, aforesaid, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 917, Old Survey No. 95, New Survey No. 457, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 4457, Street No. 652, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Jamnadass Narondass, Bhawanidass Narondass and Mungaldas Nagindas.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. II.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1909,
at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Property at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse, stables and out-buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,259 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property described in Lot No. III, and partly by the property belonging to Motichund and Keshrichund Rupchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. IV, on the East side by the Ridge Road, and on the West by the property belonging to Shah Lulloobhai Nathoobhai Chaiwalla, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2701, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7143, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3190, Street No. 94 and now in the occupation of Mr. Davidass Hurrivullabhdas.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. III.

On the same day as above at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 867 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the property belonging to Motichund and Keshrichund Rupchand, on the South by the property described in Lot No. II, on the East by the said Ridge Road and on the West by the property belonging to the said Motichund and Keshrichund Rupchund, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, New No. 922, Old Survey No. 41188, New Survey No. 1705, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3191, Street No. 96, and now vacant.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. IV.

On the same day as above at 5 p. m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Corner of the Ridge and Doongersey Roads, Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,684 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North side by the property described in Lot No. II., on the South by the Doongersey Road, on the East by the Ridge Road and on the West by the property of Abdoolla Lalji, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2702, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7244, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 3166 and 3189, Street No. 32 and 33, Doongersey Road, and Nos. 88 and 92 Ridge Road, the said sheds being occupied by tenants of the Receiver and the remainder of land being vacant.

Particulars and conditions of Sale can be had at the Office of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property, under instructions from Messrs. Raghunath Wamanrao Dadarker and Mukendrao Wamanrao Dadarker, the vendors for the said property, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of March, 1909, at 4-30 p. m, (S.T.). on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, at Girgaum Back Road, in an Oart called or known as Khotachi Wadi, admeasuring about 343 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D, Ward No. III Street No. 58, Girgaum Road and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 765, New No. 3415, Old Survey No. 565, and New Survey No. 7876, bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the house of Khanderao Janardhan and Govind Babaji, on the north by the house of Shantaram Wishwanath, and on the south by the house of Pandurang Babulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. C. P. D.Cunha and Dalatrao J. Mantri, Attorneys, for the said vendors or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 20-28, case No. 341, Mahomedkhan Pakhady.

Building Street Nos. 10, 14, 41, 43, case Nos. 85, 90, 92, 93, Khetwadi 4th and 5th Lane.

Building Street Nos. 7, 795, case Nos. 33 A and 22 Mullackwadi and Girgaum Road.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 8th March 1909, at 3-30 p. m, (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 3-4 and 248-250: 1-6 case Nos. 30-33 Velati Fanaswadi, Girgaum.

Building Street Nos. 21: 18-19: 20, 17 case Nos. 4: 5-6: 7 Depot Lane, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's stables:—

68 bales F. P. cotton, damaged by fire.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1909.

"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Upper Colaba, opposite the Afghan Church, and near the soldiers' swimming bath, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almiras, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington, Walker and Hall, etc., glass door show cases and book press, Singapore cane furniture, nearly new cottage piano, bead obieks made to order, Jost's Radio fan, Milner's safe, rich table ornaments, China matting, bicycle, pictures, Persian rugs, one 6 H. P. three-seated DeDion Motor-car with new tyres, hood, lamp, brass petrol tank, etc., with accessories in working order (good hill climber, and suitable for Doctors or Merchants) Ginriksha, Chestfield sofa, 20 volumes International Library of Famous Literature with stand, etc., the property of H. A. Mooney, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, dinner waggon, chairs, meatsafe, sideboard. writing, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, chest-of-drawers, cupboards, almiras, iron safes, ebonized cotrage piano.

1 box of valuable books.

1 teak and glass panel partition screen in 5 pieces.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 French polished shigram.

AUCTION Sale of a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as cupro nickel old envelopes and pig, gunmetal, old pig and scrap and a quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, Behind Town Hall,

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1909, at 2-30 p,m. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as cupro nickel old envelopes, cupro nickel pig, gun metal old pig and scrap, iron cast and wrought, brass sheet also a quantity of old leather, canvas rope, oil drums, timber firewood, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and, the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of acceptance of offers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FACTORY, CHAWL OR HOUSE BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large plot of garden land at Naigam Road, near Maharaj Wadi, about 10 minutes' walk from the Dadar Railway Station, suitable for building purposes.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 14th March, 1909, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises, the above valuable plot of garden land admeasuring about 14,701 square yards and possessing varieties of rich fruit trees and four sweet water wells.

The whole plot will be at first offered for sale and if it is deemed not advisable to sell it, then the following plots will be put up to auction with particulars as under:—

Plot			
"	A	563	Square Yards.
"	B	855	"
"	C	886	"
"	D	886	"
"	E	886	"
"	F	886	"
"	FA	3,834	" with bungalow standing on it.

N. B.—The above seven plots are situate on the Public Road and face the West and admeasure in all 8,796 square yards and possess a desirable frontage of 450 feet on the road side and are very eligible for building purposes.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and plan of the plots, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 33, APOLLO STREET.

As To-morrow, Saturday, the 6th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of Horses and carriages on that day.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford, Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets from flesh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1910.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH COLLECTING MANGO CROP, CHIKOO CROP, COCOANUTS, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messr. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 a. m. (B. T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

(7) Rights of cutting grass (4 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp, Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water channel on Municipal ground at Coorla, for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground at Haines Road for one year.

(2) Rights of cultivating cocoanuts from the Charniwady Cemetery at Mahim Bazaar Road, and from Worlee New Cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year at as many different places such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank, as well as pieces of land at Sewri Delisle Road adjoining the Sheep Market, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Divisional Health Officer No. 3 Division in his office near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1909.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS KEYMER LONDON.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs [illegible] ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.
THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY, LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL, and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.
THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£	1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£	1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£	562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£	310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ....£	1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£	1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £	1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg;	Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow
Bombay;	Singapore;	Saigon.
Karachi;	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai;
Calcutta;	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon;	Sourabaya;	Yokohama;
Colombo;	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak);	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.
STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Description
at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO LET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

AVAILABLE from May or earlier at Ghatkoopar, five minutes from Railway Station. TWO-STORIED HOUSE, tiled throughout, water laid on, well in compound, garden, stabling, out-houses, etc. Rent moderate. FURNITURE also FOR SALE, if required. Apply Box No. 1166, care of this Paper.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 836.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... "	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

				Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half yearly	...	...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly ...	...	...	...	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Thornbeck, 2,345 tons, Captain W Shutton, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer Seirstad, 617 tons, Captain S. Tennager, sailed yesterday for Bangkok etc. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Brand, 1,519 tons, Captain M. Evenson, sailed yesterday for Negapatam, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain C. Emmet, sailed yesterday, for Moulmein in ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,692 tons, Captain G. Wish, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain W. Tucker, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Sutton Hall, 2,870 tons, Captain W. J. Hannaford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R. J. Curtis, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and 2 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kurdistan, 1,741 tons, Captain M. Manning, will sail to-day for Portsaid (for order) with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer India, 1,797 tons, Captain G. Beanchi, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and Mr. B. R. Kanga and 1 deck passenger.

The following telegram dated 4th instant has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Port Officer, Chittagong:—

South Patches light vessel replaced in position.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck..........R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham ....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy
R I M S Dufferin Capt J Wilson .... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 4.

Ayuthia	694	Curtis		F F Campbell & Co
Annio	3445	Jones		T Morrison & Co
Assave	4359	Gordon	Shanghai ..31-3	P & O Co
Bucentaur	2284	Purkis		W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka	759	Cole		M M & Co
Derwenthall	2514	Jones		T Morrison & Co
Devanha	4785	Hayward		P & O Co
Grantleyhall	2583	Wie		P & O Co
Naseri	911	LeMierre	23-2	B & P S N Co
Hosseinee	993	Jourdan		B & P S N Co
Hydra	831	Siqueland		F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich	575	Pigot	Rangoon	B & P S N Co
Ismaila	334	Ross		M M & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler		M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Fry		M Mackenzie & Co
Nailung	2362	Thomson		T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster		Shah S N Co
Saifi	445	Shepherd		B & H S N Co
Shaballun	1917	Davison		B & H S N Co
Singu	1912	Morison		S Wallace & Co
Sanotoria	2379	Ward		Bombay
Shirley	2198	Parker		T Morrison & Co
Strathavon	2830	Mackay		W & A Graham
Satara	3409	Hugill		M M & Co
Strathclyde	2842	Crerar		W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly	2373	MacMahon		W & A Graham & Co
Sutton Hall	2870	Hannaford		K N & Co
Waroonga	1609	Bamber	P Gulf..8-3	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
D & Warora	2565	Tipper	Rangoon	9-3	M M & Co
F Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawake	Kobe	13-3	N Y Kaisha
G India	1797	Biancki	Trieste	5-3	A L S N Co
K Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	Antwerp	13-3	F Muir & Co
M Egypt	4178	Summers	London	13-3	P & O Co
N Umgeni	1666	Rivers	Middlesborough	10-3	W & A G & Co
O Kurdistan	1741	Manning	Ferrajo and Port Said	4-3	E Latham & Co
P Kaiser	1714	Roblicz	Zanzibar	8-3	A Strandes
Q Mozaffari	1387	Moloney	Zanzibar	10-3	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Nowshera..1961Ramage..Moulmein 5-3 M M & Co
5 Shah Nasir ..2555 Revill Trieste 6-3 B & H S N Co
9 Ehrenfels 2799 Akinkens Karachi 15-3 W & G & Co
10 & 11 City of London ..5693 Whish ...Karachi ...5-3 K Nixon & Co
15 Kt of St George 2367 Stephens Kobe 6-3 T M & Co

Offside Q

Rehmani ...1872 Geddie ......Jedah 6-3...B & P S N Co

M W D D

Thorn beck...2345 Shelton ....N F S Wallace & Co

30 ton Crane.

Clan Farquhar...3757 Wedge...Calicut ...6-3 F M & Co

H W P D

Ponnani... ..552 Osman ..Bnagar ......6-3 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Ayuthia	Curtis	Bangkok, Feb 11
4	Sutton Hall	Hannaford	Liverpool, Feb 4

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Plassy (H.T.)	Notley	Southampton
	Strathgarry	Stanhope	Calcutta
	Itaura	Tucker	Rangoon
	Virawa	Emmet	Moulmein
	Brand	Evensen	Negapatam
	Seirstad	Tennager	Bangkok &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Thursday:—

Steamer Thornbeck Shatton for Moulmein.
" City of London Whish for Karachi.
" India Branchie for Trieste.
" Kurdistan Manning for Portsaid (for orders)

The steamer Mooltan for London began to load on Thursday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 3rd March.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo passed Suez at midnight on Wednesday, the 3rd March.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
15	Hymettus	Melbourne
26	Belle of England	Calcutta
26	Norfolk	Calcutta
27	Clan Cameron	Liverpool
March		
1	Taroba	Rangoon
1	Canara	Calcutta
1	Palamcotta	Negapatam
2	Clan Buchanan	Coast
2	Mombassa	London
2	Umlazi	Calcutta
3	Visigoth	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 4.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 90 bales hemp, V Hirji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umgeni s—500 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Vurzlal.

Clan Urquhart s—75 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 4,445 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, 3,600 cwts castorseed, and 5,564 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 38 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 200 bales cotton-fly, and waste, C Heerji and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 55 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 925 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 475 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 204 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 100 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—371 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Wakamya Maru s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 750 cwts onion, K E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamya Maru s—44 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Devanha s—65 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1,560 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St George s—400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Wakamya Maru s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 400 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamya Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th March.

771. Detail for the week ending 6th instant:—
To-day Friday the 5th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

772. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval.

773.—Medals.—Application for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

774. Rifle Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Colaba:—

Match 2 300 Yds. on 5th March.
" 3 500 " " 6th "

Firing to commence daily at 7 a.m.

The following Cadet Matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar:—

Matches 9 & 10 200 Yds. on 8th March.
" 16 Blaney Challenge Cup on 9th March.

Firing to commence at 3 p. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

Post Entries will be allowed owing to the notice given being so short.

Matches 4 and 7 will be fired at Ghat Kopar (and not at Colaba as previously notified) on Sunday the 7th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.

Matches 5 and 6 to be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 10th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p.m.

Cadets Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Match No. 13. Marching Competition for Adults will probably be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

Matches 14 and 17. Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th March.

574 E. E. COY. ALL NIGHT E. L. MANNING.

The E E Company will parade at 6-30 p. m. on the 4th and 5th instants, and proceed to Middle Ground for all night manning.

The Inspections of the G O C and Inspector Submarine Defences in India will take place during this time and every Member must attend.

576 COMPETITIONS.

The D. R. F. Competition and Wheal Cup Competition will take place on Sunday the 7th instant at 8 a. m.

577. STRENGTH.

Gr. F. W. Brougham having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day.

578 CLASS FIRING.

The 109C Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing on Monday the 8th instant being a Holiday it is hoped that any member who has not fired his class will endeavour to do so on that date. Train leaves Colaba at 6-55 a.m.

579 PARADES.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

580 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary and Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 14th February commencing at 11 a.m.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences 581 India will inspect the Corps at Inspections Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st March. Every member including reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	4	8	30 a.m.	4	24
Teheran ...	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	4	1	5 p.m.	1	54

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08)

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Touris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BLACK—THOMPSON.—March 3, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Reverend A. S. Crichton, JOHN BLACK, of the National Bank of India, Ltd., to OLIVE GRACE, daughter of the late George Thompson, Esq., of High Harrogate.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

GORMAN—March 1, Lucy Margaret Gorman, wife of Sergeant Gorman, and youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-Captain and Mrs. T. Everard, of pneumonia.

TOMLINSON—February 26, at Kasimkota, Vizagapatam District, Matilda Susan, the beloved wife of John Henry, after a brief illness, in her 57th year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947

GUESSING COMPETITION
AT
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are "BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co Ld

THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 56m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 10-53m., 11-28a. Low water, 5-6m., 4-38a.

P. and O. steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 19th February, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Meetings of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company and four other Mill Companies, managed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., 4-30 to 5-30 p.m.

King Edward Relief Society, Sir Munguldas House, Girgaum Back Road, 6-10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition Oval.

Maxim:—"Concentration is the secret of strength." EMERSON.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 7th, Full Moon 8h 25-8m, a. m; Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m.; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1 5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, March 6.—Banks closed: Hindu "Holi" holiday. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Extra Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9-30p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m High water, 11-26m., 11-57a. Low water, 5-36m., 5-13a.

Sunday, March 7.—Second Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-55m., Low water, 5-51m., 5-41a.

Monday, March 8.—Bombay Millowners' Association, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Bombay University, Faculty meeting, 5-45 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 0-17m., 0-24a., Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.

Tuesday, March 9.—Bombay Millowners' Association, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Hunt, Chakla. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 0-40m., 0-52a. Low water, 6-42m., 6-38a.

Wednesday, March 10.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Light Horse, Annual Inspection at Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-3m., 1 21a. Low water, 7-7m., 7-5a.

Thursday, March 11.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-26m., 1-53a. Low water, 7-33m., 7-32a.

MILL-HANDS STRIKE.—The conductors of the Century Mill having decided to reduce the wages of their hands and a notice having been served on them, the operatives, about three thousand in number, struck work. They desire to be paid off and promise to leave in an orderly manner.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The address by Prof. N. G. Velinkar has been postponed from Saturday the 6th to Saturday the 13th March. The usual class will meet on Sunday the 7th at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir when Prof. Wadia, M. A., will expound Plato's Republic.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Kaiser" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst. Correspondence for Seychelles, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Gatha Society to be held on Sunday next at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will expound Gatha Vahishtaishti (Yasna LIII), verse 2. At 5-45 Mr. S. N. Kanga, B. A., will read a paper on "Ardai Viraf and his Trance."

A TELEGRAPHISTS' PRESENTATION.—A farewell entertainment to Mr. F. Cowper, Deputy Superintendent of the Bombay Telegraph Department, was given last night at the Telegraph Recreation Club on the occasion of his retirement after 41 years' service. He was presented by Mr. Foxwell on behalf of the staff with a gold watch and Mr. N. U. K. Leslie added a few words of appreciation of his services. There was a large gathering and dancing continued from 9-30 until 2 a. m.

GIVING THE SLIP.—Ramnarayen Shevhandan, a Purdeshi in the service of Mohanlal Kahanji, jewellers in Shaikh Memon Street, has reported to the Police that a man called at the shop of his master and bargained for the purchase of four gold bangles, and promised to pay Rs. 300, the price of the ornaments, provided his wife approved of them. The complainant followed him until he entered a house in Samuel Street, but there he was given the slip and had been unable to trace the culprit.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Regina Margherita	Bernardini
Overture	Empres	Kling
Stave	Song Cornet Solo	Del Riego
Selection	Lady Tatters	Slaughter
Valse	Vision	Waldteufel
Song	Good Bye	Tosti
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff

BAND AT THE EXHIBITION.—The G. I. P. Volunteers Band will play the following programme of music at the Exhibition to-day:—

At 5-0 p. m.

March	The Gunner	Hume
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Song Cornet Solo	The Better Land	Cowen
Reminiscences of	Mozart	Godfrey
Valse	Nauges Roses	Birger
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
American Sketch	A Coon Band Contest	Pryor

At 9-30 p. m.

March	Le Conquerant	Hunne
Overture	Stradella	Flowtow
Caprise	The Whistler and his Dog	A Pryor
Selection	Voronique	Messager
Characteristic Piece	The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
Selection	Toreador	Caryll
Two-Step	Hop Scotch	Raben

MACKBA URDOO SCHOOLS PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—On Sunday last the prize distribution ceremony of the Mackba Charity Urdoo Schools took place at Mackba House, Parel Road, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, presiding. A programme of recitations having been gone through by the students, Mr. Mahomed Hasan Mackba, J. P., the present Trustee of the Charities, read the report. It showed progress all round. The Chairman then said that it was highly gratifying to find that the munificent charity fund, established about 70 years ago, by the Mackba family, for the benefit of Mahomedan education was rendering most valuable service to the city. A number of schools had been established by the Trustee in and out of Bombay. The number of boys and girls was increasing by leaps and bounds. The number of girls had increased to such an extent that separate classes had to be opened, under mistresses. In all these schools religious education was given side by side with secular education. The night English classes had attracted a large number of the working classes. The present Trustee, Mr. Mahomed Hasan Mackba, who had carried out all these improvements, deserved great thanks. After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. P. RYAN.—A meeting of the Committee, formed to consider suitable measures to be taken for presenting a public purse to Mr. W. P. Ryan, Station Superintendent at Victoria Terminus, on his retirement next April after 41 years service, was held in the chambers of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta yesterday. The Committee is composed of the Hon Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Bart, Mr. Stanley Reed, Mr. F. F. Gordon, the Hon. Mr C. H. Setalwad, Mr. G. C. Plinston, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha, Mr. Naronji Dwarkadas, Mr. H. D. Padamji, Mr. Rustomji B. Jejeebhoy and Mr. H. A. Wadia. It was unanimously resolved that in appreciation of the very courteous and valuable services rendered to the public for a large number of years by Mr. Ryan, a fund be raised with a view to presenting him with a purse as a mark of public esteem. We are glad to learn that the Secretaries of the Committee, Messrs. Rustam K. R. Cama and H. D. Padamji, have already received subscriptions to the fund.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS.

THE 5th edition of an excellent compilation of the various accounts incidental to housekeeping has been brought out by the author, Mr. G. L. Chard. It is arranged in a convenient size and comprises tabulations for House, Bazaar, and Dhobie's accounts, set out for a year's requirements, added to which is a Servants' Diary and a Wages Table—quite a "multum in parvo" for the careful housewife, which only needs to be seen to be appreciated. The price is only Re. 1-1, and copies may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. B. Taraporevalla, Medows Street, or Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DEAD HEATS AND BETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to "Enquirer's" letter as to the settlement of bets on dead-heaters, the division of the money applies in the same way to a dead-heat for third as for first place. The amount of stake and winning money are added up together and half of the total returned to the punter.

An even hundred on A means neither loss nor gain, 100 to 100 = 200, and halved 100, which is returned. If the bet is 'on the nod', the same reasoning applies and the punter is quits.

Obviously this applies to a dead-heat for third place in a field of eight or more, as if for second place full money is paid on both. It may, of course, also apply to second place in a field of less than eight.

Any fraction below even money therefore means an actual loss to the punter, for example:—100 at 5 to 4 on = 80 to 100, total 180, halved 90, loss to punter 10.

REX.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 23rd February.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 17th November, 1908, the following Resolution of Government in the P. W. Department, dated 3rd February:—

Memorandum from the General Department, dated 4th December, 1908.

With reference to Government Resolution, dated 16th March, 1903, transfers for disposal, the following letter dated 28th November, 1908, from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust:—

"I have the honour to invite reference to Government Resolution (Public Works Department) dated 16th March, 1903, according approval to the plans of the above building.

"Since the completion of the building the staff to be accommodated has so much increased more particularly in the Engineer's branch that great overcrowding has resulted. The corridors and verandahs on the upper floor, where the Engineer's branch and portion of the Land Manager's branch are located, are utilized for Assistant Engineer's offices and for keeping almirahs and plan boxes, etc. for want of space in the rooms, and the Board are of opinion that it is very necessary to add another storey to the building.

"Plans and estimates have accordingly been prepared by the Architects of the building, the estimates amounting in all to Rs. 1,29,137, and these having been approved by the Board, I have the honour to submit them herewith for favour of the sanction of Government.

"In order to enable this work to be carried out it will be necessary to transfer temporarily portions of the offices using the top floor to the ground floor which has hitherto been occupied mainly by the Special Collector's Courts and Offices and to make other arrangements for the latter. It is very necessary that these Courts should be located near the Administrative Offices for the convenience of the Land Manager's branch and the Board had the opportunity of obtaining suitable accommodation close at hand in Murzban Road which it was necessary to secure while available. The Special Collector's Courts have accordingly been transferred in anticipation of the commencement of work and will be again accommodated in their former rooms when the work is completed.

"The Board are meanwhile paying Rs. 500 per mensem for the temporary accommodation, a sum about equivalent to the interest and sinking fund charges on the estimated cost of the proposed addition to the Administrative Office building.

"I have the honour to request early sanction so that arrangements for commencing the work may not be unduly delayed."

Read Government Memorandum, dated the 18th December, 1908.

Letter from the Consulting Architect to Government, dated 5th January, as under:—

"With reference to Government Memorandum of 18th December, 1908, I have examined the plans for the proposed additional storey to the present Improvement Trust Offices and have the honour to say the plans may be approved of.

"The only point to which I would draw attention is that there is only one central staircase to a building consisting of four floors covering considerable area. In ordinary circumstances it may serve satisfactorily but in the event of fire it would, I fear, prove inadequate. I would suggest that an external iron fire escape with straight flights might be constructed in the back area with balconies communicating with both verandahs at each floor level.

Resolution.—The plans are approved subject to the remarks contained in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Consulting Architect to Government.

Resolution—To be recorded. The work should be entrusted to Messrs. C. F. Stevens & Co., who should be requested to invite tenders for the work.

Considered papers underlying Circular on correspondence regarding a proposal to lease to the Standard Life Assurance Co. the piece of ground measuring about 116 square yards to the rear of their building on plot No. 58, Hornby Road Estate, the said area being vested in the Board under Schedule C of the Act, the difficulty in the matter being that the land on which the Company's Offices are built has been leased from Government for a term of 999 years, whereas it is not competent for the Board to lease the small area for a longer term than 99 years.

It was pointed out that the well which existed on the small area in question was acquired and filled in by the Board at considerable cost.

Resolution.—The circumstances should be reported to Government who should be asked whether they are prepared to repay to the Board the cost of acquiring and filling the well and to resume the piece of ground in qustion with a view to it being leased to the Standard Life Assurance Company by them.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 8th December, papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Engineer, dated 11th February.

With reference to your letter, dated 23rd December, I have the honour to submit the accompanying three estimates aggregating Rs. 9,774 for laying out a garden for your approval in the event of plots Nos. 36 and 37 on the Colaba Reclamation being reserved for recreation purposes.

It is proposed to lay out the garden in the manner indicated in the plan.

The estimate provides for a railing all around and a Mali's house, and also seats.

The Chairman pointed out that the estimated cost of laying out the garden, etc., is Rs 8,372, and of maintaining the garden Rs 1,402: and that the probable annual loss to the Board by converting the two plots into a recreation area would amount to Rs. 5,805 made up as follows:—

Area of the plots, 2,976 square yards value at Rs. 30 per square yard... =	89,280
Interest at 4½ per cent. thereon ... =	4,017p.a.
Annual Cost of maintenance of garden... ... ... =	1,402
Total...	5,419
Interest and Sinking Fund on Capital Expenditure of Rs. 8,372 at 4·61 per cent. ... ... = Rs. 385·9	386
Total Cost Rs...	5,805

The Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes suggested as an alternative that a small additional piece of reclamation might be made in front of the plots on this Estate.

The Chairman having undertaken to obtain plans and estimates for an additional piece of reclamation to form a small playground measuring about 5,000 square yards, further consideration was postponed, the proposal to utilize the two plots for this purpose being abandoned.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter (with accompaniments) from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 12th February:—

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Executive Engineer's No. S.-14065 of the 23rd ultimo, regarding the re-naming of the Road from the Chowpati level-crossing along the Khote footpath to the foot of Siri Road, &c., and to request that I may be favoured with the views of the Improvement Trust Board on the subject.

Letter from the Executive Engineer, No. S-14065, dated 23rd January, 1909, to the Municipal Commissioner:—

Hitherto the road from Chowpati level-crossing along the Khote footpath to the foot of Walkeshwar Hill (Siri Road) has been called "Queen's Road." Now as the City Improvement Trust have formed the Road from near the Chowpati level-crossing to the new Chowpati overbridge, it appears to be right and desirable that the latter road be named Queen's Road in continuation of the road from Church Gate Station to the Chowpati level-crossing, and that the portion of the road hitherto called "Queen's Road" along the Khote footpath which will be cut off permanently from the major portion of Queen's Road should be called Walkeshwar Road.

It was resolved.

Resolution No. 50.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that, in the opinion of the Trustees, the new Road from the level-crossing to the foot of the new bridge approach should properly be considered as an extension of Queen's Road, and that the road from the level-crossing to the Siri Road along the Khote footpath should be separately named.

THE RAILWAYS AND POOR PASTEUR PATIENTS.

The following letters from the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, Barsi Light Railway, B. B. & C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway Administrations, regarding the grant of concessions to indigent persons proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for treatment, are published for general information:—

Letter from the Agent, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company, Limited, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 13th October

"With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, and in supersession of this office letter dated the 18th August last, I have the honour to inform you that we will grant free 3rd class return tickets (available for four months) to indigent persons travelling over the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway on the requisition of a Government servant empowered in that behalf by the Government of Madras or Bombay or by the Mysore Darbar, as the case may be. The concession will also be extended to attendants in the case of women, children or aged persons."

Letter from the Chief Engineer and Agent, Barsi Light Railway Company, to the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated 24th October:—

"With reference to your letter of 17th instant, I have the honour to say that I agree to grant the same concession as notified by the Agent, Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, in his memorandum dated 13th October to your address, viz., the issue of free 3rd class passes (available for four months) to indigent persons travelling over this Railway on the requisition of a Government servant empowered in that behalf by the Government of Bombay.

"The concession will also be extended to attendants in the case of women, children or aged persons."

Letter from the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, to the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated 26th November:—

"With reference to your letter dated 23rd July 1908, on the subject mentioned above, I have the honour to inform you that this Administration will grant free return 3rd class tickets available for four months to indigent persons when travelling over the Company's system, on production of a medical certificate signed by a gazetted officer, that they are proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment. This concession will also apply to an attendant in the case of women, children or aged persons."

Letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, to the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated 6th November.

"In reply to your letter dated 23rd July 1908, on the subject of the grant of concessions by Railways to indigent persons resorting to Kasauli or Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment, I have the honour to state that this Railway will grant such persons return tickets over this line on payment of single fares on production by them of a certificate from some recognised Government officer—the tickets to be available for four months."

Letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, to the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, dated 18th December.

"With reference to your letter dated 7th November 1908 I have the honour to inform you that the Agent agrees to the concession granted in favour of indigent persons resorting to Kasauli or Coonoor for anti-rabic treatment being also applied to attendants in the case of women, children or aged patients."

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

WHEAT IN THE PUNJAB.

Area.—The revised estimate of the area under wheat is 8,306,900 acres, this being an advance of 258,200 acres on the first forecast. The irrigated area now stands at 4,780,900 acres and the unirrigated at 3,526,000 acres. There have been substantial late sowings on showers received at Christmas in Kangra, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Gujrat. Increases in some other districts represent sowings which had been delayed by the prevalence of malarial fever in a severe form. The present estimate falls considerably short of the record area of 9,100,100 acres of 1906-07 and is probably pitched a little low.

The Season.—The winter rains opened with light but useful showers in the fourth week of Decembe in the Salt Range, the submontane districts, and in parts of Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwala. The January rainfall has been very disappointing, and has been almost confined to two light falls on about the 10th and 27th in the submontane and adjoining districts from Sialkot southwards, and in the Jumna valley. The Salt Range, Gujrat Hissar, Rohtak, Ferozepore, Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan received a mere sprinkle. Montgomery, Shahpur, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and Muzaffargarh were quite rainless up to the end of January.

Condition of the Crop.—The district reports cover the period down to the end of January. They show that, on January 31st, the crop was in good condition in the Lahore and Jullundur divisions, and in the districts of Ambala, Lyallpur and Jhang. Irrigated wheat and wheat on low-lying land were doing well everywhere, but unirrigated wheat was in urgent need of rain in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan. Rain was also wanted on the Salt Range.

Rainfall after the submission of the district reports.—The character of the February rainfall has again been unsatisfactory up to the 20th and 21st, when there was precipitation which, from the data available, appears to have been fairly heavy and almost, if not quite, general. Before this rain, the outlook for the dry wheat crop was distinctly gloomy. The unirrigated wheat crop in Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi and Karnal, which needed rain early in February, has probably suffered considerably from drought, but except in Karnal it covers only a very trifling area in these districts. It has been ascertained that good rain has fallen throughout the Salt Range where the dry wheat area is very extensive. This should remove all anxiety for the present. At the time of writing, prospects have greatly improved with the recent rain, and may be described as good. Further showers will be required in March, but it must not be forgotten that with the abundance of moisture which was left in the soil after the last monsoon, a smaller quantity of rain than usual will suffice to mature the standing wheat crop.

Native States.—The area under wheat in Native States is now placed at 1,027,800 acres compared with 984,600 acres in the first forecast.

RABI OILSEED CROP IN THE PUNJAB.

Area.—There have been small supplementary sowings on the rainfall of December and early January, and the area is now estimated at 1,071,500 acres. This compares with 1,039,700 acres in the first forecast, and a quinquennial average of 1,093,200 acres.

Rainfall and Prospects.—The character of the season has been described in the wheat forecast. The total rainfall is much in defect, but this affects oilseeds less than wheat, and, having regard to the ample soil moisture at sowing time, the crop promised well at the end of January. Rain was, however, urgently needed in Rohtak, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan. The rainfall of the 20th and 21st February has improved matters.

There is no complaint of 'tela' (aphis) up to the present. The crop has been slightly damaged by grass-hoppers in Rohtak and by cold in Dera Ghazi Khan.

Toria (brassica campestris).—The toria crop has been harvested and has been an excellent one.

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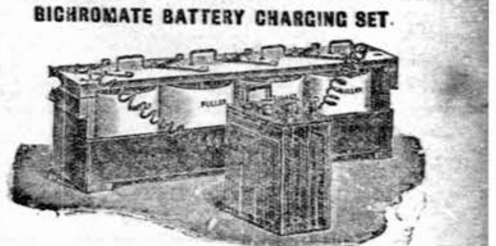

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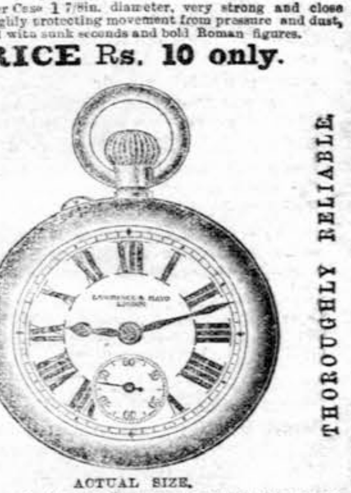

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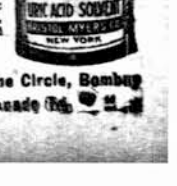

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RAILWAY SCHEMING.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—Mr. C. W. N. Graham in the course of his address at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce referred to the proposal made by the Bengal and North Western Railway for the transfer to them of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Mr. Graham, was careful to express no opinion on the subject himself, but he drew the attention of members to the letter of the Railway Board, which we printed a few days ago, and expressed the hope that the matter would have careful attention. The only other member to speak on this important question was Sir Patrick Playfair, and it would seem that he was not opposed to the State surrendering one of its most valuable assets, with incalculable possibilities of further development, to a company. He mentioned, however, that in addition to the Bengal and North Western Railway other purchasers were in the field in the persons of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. He added: "We should seize this opportunity and endeavour to have this great undertaking, which is of so much importance to the jute, tea, coal, and local industries, as well as to traders in the general produce of the country, conducted with energy on sound business principles."

That is one way of looking at the matter. It is perhaps true that from time to time the management of the Railway has not been all that can be desired, but the cause has been the frequent changes in management, and it could be remedied by the association, in the case of this railway and other lines serving Calcutta, with the Railway Board of representative mercantile men acquainted with the needs of trade. But the kind of grievance likely to arise from State mismanagement is one that can be removed by means of agitation and complaint. It cannot be denied that on the whole the railway authorities have done their best to remove causes of complaint. Broadly speaking the line is run in the interests of the commercial community. There are no shareholders to be considered. But what would be the case if the railway were owned or leased by a private company? It would doubtless be run "on sound business principles." But it is a sound business principle to consider your own interests first, and such considerations are often in conflict with the interests of the community at large. All the probabilities are, unless a decisive protest is made now, that the line will pass over into the hands of the Bengal and North Western Railway, behind whom are the Rothschilds, and not only will more money be demanded for the use of this means of transport, vital to the commercial prosperity of Calcutta, but the profit will go out of the country. Whatever may be the argument for and against State Railways at Home, in India we have this extra and forcible reason in favour of them.

The memories of people are short or the case of the Sara Bridge would not be forgotten so soon. A bridge across the Ganges near Sara was for years recognised as an absolute necessity, but for years every proposal was blocked by the Bengal and North Western Railway, which wanted a bridge of its own over the Ganges. The situation finally become too scandalous, and, as we all knew the Sara Bridge was at last sanctioned and is now in process of erection. But the Bengal and North Western Railway, baffled in its attempt to divert a goodly portion of Bengal trade to its own line, conceived the bolder project of taking over the whole of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Unfortunately the Indian Railway Finance Committee, which, we believe, held all its meetings at Home and did not examine a single witness in this country, made the extraordinary suggestion that one at least of the three Indian State Railways should be handed over to a company, without mentioning which railway and acting on some scholastic theory of political economy, just of a kind likely to appeal to a Radical Secretary of State. Then came the proposals of the Bengal and North Western Railway, which, we are led to believe, have the hearty support of Lord Morley. The Secretary of State has rather got into the habit of sheltering himself behind the Government of India, but we question whether any member of the Executive Council here will be found uttering a single word in favour of the surrender of one of the finest State assets in India to a company which will exploit it for its own ends. The commercial community in Calcutta should see to it that if the transfer is made it is made in the teeth of strenuous opposition.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—The necessity of cutting its coat according to its cloth has of late beaten up forcibly against the Mysore Government. With strong spending departments and a weak finance department expenditure threatened to outrun income at an alarming rate. A violent reaction supervened. The "Durbar" turned loose a Retrenchment Committee with instructions to be vigorous in using the shears. Vigorous without a doubt this Retrenchment Committee has been, and the administrative departments of the State are now throwing up their hands in consternation. As the enlightened doings of Mysore, the model State, have always had a special interest for the services in British India and are closely watched in all the provinces, some account of the work of retrenchment may usefully be given here. The Public Works Department as the largest spending department in the State is the most important branch of the administration yet dealt with by the Retrenchment Committee.

The Retrenchment Committee recommend that the normal annual grant for Public Works may in the present financial condition of the State be fixed at 25 lakhs made up of—9¼ lakhs for maintenance and repairs, etc., 8¾ lakhs for ordinary new works, 7 lakhs for extraordinary new works. The Chief Engineer is however strongly of opinion that this grant is is quite inadequate, especially the allotment made by the Committee for annual maintenance and repairs, and considers that the annual grant ought not to be reduced below Rs. 20½ lakhs made up of—11 lakhs for maintenance and repairs 9¼ lakhs for ordinary new works, 10 lakhs for extraordinary new works. Having carefully considered the subject Government are satisfied that the allotment recommended by the Committee for ordinary new works is adequate and that as regards extraordinary works, while the expenditure under this item must necessarily vary with the urgency and importance of the works themselves and the resources of the State from time to time, the normal grant may remain at 7 lakhs as recommended by the Committee. With regard to the "establishment," Government direct that the maximum pay of the Chief Engineer be fixed at Rs. 2,000, the actual pay being Rs. 1,800 or Rs. 2,000 according to the status in the British service of the lent officer occupying the post. When the post is held by local officers the pay of the office will be Rs. 1,400—1,600. Government approve of the recommendation of the Committee that the post of Deputy Chief Engineer should be maintained with the rank, status and powers of a Superintending Engineer under the Public Works Code, and that the pay of the appointment should be fixed at Rs. 800—1,000. They also accept the suggestion that the Deputy Chief Engineer need not necessarily be a lent officer of the British Indian Public Works Department and that local officers with suitable qualifications may be appointed whenever possible. Government agree with the Committee in thinking that it is unneccessary to maintain the appointments of Superintending Engineers, and that the Chief Engineer with his Deputy, who will have the powers of a Superintending Engineer under the Public Works Code, should be able to administer the Department in an efficient manner. They accordingly direct that the post of the two Superintending Engineers be abolished at the earliest opportunity. Government agree in the opinion of the Committee that after suitably strengthening the Chief Engineer's office establishment it will be possible to effect a saving of about Rs. 8,000 a year by the abolition of the office etablishments of the Superintending Engineers.

Economy is also to be effected by the abolition of certain clerical appointments in the Secretariat. As regards the scales of pay of Executive and Assistant Engineers the Retrenchment Committee recommend the abrogation of the rule of triennial increments granted to these officers at present in addition to promotion from class to class. They also propose a revision of the scale of pay so as to bring it into line with the scale of pay of the provincial service in British India as it stood until recently revised. The subject has been exhaustively considered by Government in the light of the views expressed by the Chief Engineer and the Comptroller and they have arrived at the conclusion that in a small cadre like that of the Executive and Assistant Engineers in Mysore the system of fixed rates of pay and promotion from class to class on the occurrence of vacancies will not afford a sufficiently uniform flow of promotion among the officers, but that on the other hand unforseen casualties and exigencies are sure to lead to an undue acceleration of promotion at one time and to an intolerable block of promotion at another. The Government have therefore decided to adopt the system of a time-scale of pay (which it may be noted has been recently adopted in Britsh India also) in the place of the grade system both as regards the Executive Engineers and the Assistant Engineers. The following revised scale of pay is accordingly fixed: Assistant Engineers—Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 400 by triennial increments of Rs. 50; Executive Engineers—Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700 by triennial increments of Rs. 50 and thereafter to Rs. 800 by a triennial increments of Rs. 100. It will be a rule that promotion to the class of Executive Engineers shall not be given to an officer till he has put in twelve years' service as an Assistant Engineer and that promotion shall depend upon merit and the existence of vacancies. In view of the fact that owing to the abolition of the posts of Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers will ordinarily have nothing to look forward to beyond Rs. 800, the maximum pay of the grade, Government sanction two personal allowances: one at Rs. 100 per mensem and the other at Rs. 200 per mensem. These will be given at the discretion of Government to Executive Engineers of exceptional qualifications who have drawn the maximum pay under the time-scale for a period of not less than two years. In order to avoid any hardship to individual officers by the adoption of the new scale of pay all officers who are at present permanent in the class of Executive Engineers will be given the option of either electing the time-scale within a period of six months from the date of this order or of remaining under the present graded system. The financial effect of the foregoing measures is roughly to effect a saving of Rs. 54,978 per annum. Against this saving there will be a small increase of cost due to the revision of the scales of Executive and Assistant Engineers, the amount of which increase cannot accurately be gauged at present. In addition to the above retrenchment of expenditure the Chief Engineer has already effected a saving of Rs. 58,000 by reducing temporary establishments, etc., and it is expected that a further sum of Rs. 22,000 will be saved when the place construction and the special tank map work are finished. The reductions of establishment that have now been ordered will be effected as soon as possible. Of the official thrown out of employment those that are fit to be retired on superannuation pension will be so retired and the remaining persons discharged after the usual notice if they cannot be provided for otherwise and granted compensation pension or gratuity if entitled thereto.

THE MYSORE P. W. D.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—In view of the order recently passed by the Mysore Government confirming, practically, the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations regarding expenditure on Public Works in the State, the Report on the working of that Department for the past year is interesting The Retrenchment Committee suggested that the normal Budget grant for Public Works should be reduced from Rs. 30 lakhs annually to Rs. 25 lakhs and we turn naturally to the Report to see what was the grand for the past year which the Department was permitted to try and spend. Exclusive of "contributions" and the Cauvery power scheme the amount was Rs. 37,63,145 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 36,00,096, the lapse of Rs. 1,63,049 being in the majority of cases unavoidable. An expenditure of Rs, 1,57,221 from contributions and an outlay of Rs. 16,29,033 on the Cauvery power scheme brought the total amount expended by the Department to Rs. 53,86,350, against Rs. 47,12,439 in the previous year, the difference of over Rs. 6 lakhs being due to the expenditure connected with the third installation of the power works. The Cauvery power scheme is, however, being financed by the Government quite apart from the funds available for Public Works, and, to justify the remark we made the other day regarding the financial success of the project, we may point out here that the net revenue realised from the scheme during last year amounted to Rs. 15,01,666, of which sum Rs. 14,47,263 was derived from the supply of power to the Kolar Gold Filed, and the balance from the Bangalore City and Cantonment—lighting and power—supply. There is no doubt, therefore, that the Cauvery power scheme is returning, and will continue to return, a very good income for the capital invested in it.

As regards the P. W. D. Budget pure and simple we should be glad to know how a Department that has been accustomed to spend no less than Rs. 36 lakhs a year is going to rub along in future on Rs. 25 lakhs. We take it that, in the absence of anything to the contrary in the Report, the year under review was a normal year. True, there are certain works that are approaching completion which will release a certain amount of expenditure that has for some years been a drain on the funds of the Department. The Mysore Palace is one and the Marikanave irrigation project is another. The total estimated cost of the Mysore Palace was about Rs. 32 lakhs, and more than that sum has already been spent on it, but the work is practically complete. The same remark applies to the Marikanave project, which, one way and another, has cost the State Rs. 40,67,211. The expenditure on both these very costly schemes has been spread over a series of years so that the yearly allotment and outlay has never been excessively heavy, say Rs, 5 lakhs. This saving will only bring the normal Budget grant of the Department down to little over Rs. 31 lakhs, the minimum amount on which the Chief Engineer stipulated it was possible to administer the Department efficiently. Where the balance of the retrenchment is to come from we find it hard to discover from the Report under review.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay season reports for the week ending 2nd March give the following details:—

KARACHI.

River at Bukkur on 28th February, minus 2 feet 3 3-5 inches against minus 1 foot 4 4-5 inches on same date last year. Standing rabi crops flourishing, except in parts of Tatta and Jati talukas, where they have been slightly damaged by insects and locusts. Harvesting of early rabi oil-seeds continues in Shahbandar, Tatta, Sakro, Ghorabari, Sujaval and Jati talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

Harvesting of wheat, barley and gram commenced in Dholka and Sanand talukas, and of wheat in progress in Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas. Wheat in Viramgam taluka and Gogha petha, wheat and barley in Modasa petha, wheat, barley and gram in Daskroi taluka and wheat and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka in good condition. Wheat and barley in Modasa petha and wheat in Gogha petha being irrigated from tanks and wells. Picking of cotton in progress in Dhandhuka, Dholka and Sanand talukas. Late cotton and castor-oil seeds considerably damaged by frost in parts of Sanand and Viramgam talukas and castor-oil seeds and tobacco slightly injured in Daskroi taluka. Average outturn of kharif crops fair. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Halol mahal, fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas, fair to poor in Dohad taluka, and poor in Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair to good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Irrigated crops of tobacco, wheat and barley in fair condition. Harvesting of pulses, castor oil-seeds and other early unirrigated crops in progress in the district, and of wheat in Cambay State. Picking of cotton in progress. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks and channels not well filled.

BROACH.

Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Cotton bolls maturing in Hansot petha. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in all talukas except Amod where it is almost completed. Picking of cotton in progress in all talukas except A'mod where it is almost completed. Area under different crops about normal except those under cotton and jowari in Broach taluka and cotton, wheat and bajri in Vagra taluka, which are below normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas fair to good in Jambusar taluka and Hansot petha and fair in Vagra and Amod talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair to good in Anklesvar taluka and good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices of some food-grains have a general tendency to fall except in Hansot petha.

SURAT.

Harvesting of wheat continues in Olpad taluka, and of minor rabi crops in all talukas except Mandvi. Standing crops in good condition. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Bulsar taluka. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Chikli and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Estimated outturn of rice, bajri, jowari, and cotton good, and of wheat fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Collection of rab materials generally continues Burning of rab materials commenced in many places. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy.

KOLABA.

Threshing of Kharif crops nearly completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition and being harvested. Collection of rab materials in progress and burning of them commenced. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Harvesting of rabi crops commenced. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock generally adequate and in good condition except in Devgad taluka and Mandangad petha.

KANARA.

Garden crops in fair condition. Cutting of pepper continues. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting of sugarcane continue. Transplantation of rabi crops continues in Supa petha. Weeding completed in Bhatkal petha. Planting of sugarcane almost completed in Haliyal taluka and Mundgod petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting in progress in parts of Jalgaon, Chalisgaon and Yaval talukas and Bhadgaon and Edalabad pethas. Threshing in progress in Pachora, Chopda, Bhusaval and Raval talukas. Estimated outturn of bajri good and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor and of gram fair in dry land, and of wheat and gram fair to good in irrigated land. Picking of cotton completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of linseed commenced in Sakri taluka and of gram and castor-oil seeds in Navapur petha. Harvesting of wheat commenced in parts of Dhulia and Sakri talukas and nearly completed in Shirpur and Nandurbar talukas. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri, Nandurbar and Dhulia talukas Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Sindkheda and Dhulia talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

NASIK.

Threshing of bajri continues in Chandor, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in Igatpuri, Kalvan, Yeola, Nandgaon, Dindori and Sinnar talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegaon, Niphad, Sinnar and Nandgaon talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka. Price of fodder rising in Chandor taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply generally sufficient, but scarcity felt in Sinnar, Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Due assistance being given to improve water-supply. Almost all parts are dry. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops in progress. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Late rain deficient in scattered areas in the eastern portion of the district. Harvesting of rabi crops and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Jowari crop affected with disease in Khimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Estimated outturn of kharif crops of bajri and rice fair and good respectively and of rabi jowari and wheat poor to fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withered in poor soil. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outtern of kharif crops very poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but not generally sufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient. Price of jowari at Sholapur 15 seers 11 3-5 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 25 per cent. less than normal. Prices slightly fallen.

SATARA.

Harvesting of kharif crops completed and of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in parts of Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav Talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops on progress. Cotton withering in Badami taluka and damaged by disease in parts of Bijapur and Hungund talukas and in fair condition elsewhere. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in the district including Jath and Daphlapur States, except in Muddebihal taluka, where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in Bagalkot and Muddebihal talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green fodder diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka. Condition of town population, cultivators and field labourers fair except in Badami taluka. Weavers have no sufficient work in parts of Badami taluka. About 3,000 persons emigrated from Indi taluka. One relief work in progress in Badami taluka with more than 300 workers.

BELGAUM.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Cutting of tobacco in progress in Chikodi taluka. Garden crops thriving in Chikodi taluka and Hukeri petha. Picking of cotton in progress in Chikodi, Sampgaon, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri petha. Lands being prepared for next season in some places. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Prospects of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Athni and Gokak talukas and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Belgaum, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri and Murgod pethas. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of wheat continues in four talukas. Standing late crops in fair condition. Picking of cotton in progress in ten talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Harvesting of wheat in progress. Wheat and cotton crops flourishing, except in parts of Halar, where cotton slightly damaged by frost. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good in Jhalavad, Sorath, Halar and Gohilvad. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of pulses continues in Baroda, Padra and Dabhoi mahals, of rapeseed in Sidpur and Kheralu mahals, of jowari in Vankheda and Velachha mahals and of wheat in Bhimkatta and Dhari mahals. Picking of cotton in progress in Baroda, Dabhoi, Vyaia, Padra, Karajan, Mahuva and Kadi Mahals. Rabi crops in Kalol and Dehgam mahals, opium, rapeseed and wheat in Sidhpur mahal, jowari and sugarcane in Kodinar mahal, wheat and sugarcane in Damnagar mahal and Tobacco in Petlad mahal being irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Ratanpur, Damnagar and Dhari mahals. Opium crop in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Standing crops of wheat, rape-seed and gram in excellent condition. Area sown normal. General prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

CUTCH.

Standing rabi crops and cotton generally in fair condition. Harvesting of wheat commenced in Mundra and Bhachau and continues in Bhuj and Mandvi. First picking of cotton in progress in Mundra, Anjar, Bhuj and Mandvi and commenced in Bhachau. Lands being prepared for summer crops in Bhuj. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

A few days after Mr. Wilbur Wright had received a money prize of £40, offered by the Sarthe Aero Club for rising to a given height from the ground, M. Lazare Weiller, the financier, said, "Well, Mr. Wright, you have accomplished all you undertook to do, and I have brought you a cheque for £10,000 on account of the £20,000 agreed upon." But, the "Mail" states, Mr. Wilbur Wright shook his head, and, in his curious, abrupt manner, replied, "No! Keep it till my brother Orville comes over. Give it to him. I have just received £40 from the Sarthe Aero Club, and that will suffice me for a twelvemonth."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 4.

The depression from Persia has now entered North-West India and has given light to moderately heavy precipitation in Baluchistan and Kashmir; the chief amounts being Chaman, one and a half inches; Quetta and Dras, half; and Sonemarg and Minimarg, three-quarters.

Skies are completely overcast in these areas and have become moderately clouded over the greater part of the plains of Upper India. In the rest of the country skies are clear, or only lightly clouded; humidity is normal or in defect, temperature has risen in front of the depression and is now in excess over the greater part of the Punjab, but has fallen in Baluchistan and is in defect. Abnormally high temperature conditions still prevail in the North-West of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Precipitation is probable in the hills and submontane districts of Upper India. Thunderstorms are still possible in the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme north and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south-west but has risen and is in excess over the rest of the division; the minimum has risen everywhere but is high only in the North Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now in slight excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana and normal or in defect in Sind; the mininum is everywhere normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average in the northern half of the division and in defect in the southern half. Day temperature is normal at Verawal but has risen and is now high elsewhere; night temperature is normal or in defect in Kathiawar and normal or in excess over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud persist at a few stations in the western districts; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at some stations in West Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared at Ratnagiri but remain lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature has become generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in South Hyderabad and the extreme North Bombay Deccan, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Temperature is normal in Hyderabad but in excess at most stations in the Bombay Deccan particularly at night.

General Remarks.—The barometer has fallen considerably in Upper Sind and the South-West and North Punjab, and rapidly elsewhere in Northern India. The depression has entered North-West India and is shown to-day lying over Upper Sind. West Rajputana and the South-West and North Punjab, the deficiency amounting to one-tenth of an inch in all these areas. Skies continue heavily clouded in the extreme north but clear elsewhere in Upper India.

A few light showers may occur in the North Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (3rd)	63·6	52·1	...	5·96
Jask (3rd)	76·8	67·3	...	1·84
Muskat (3rd)	79 8	70·1	...	4·70
Multan	80 3	57·0	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	74·9	51·4	...	5·03
Lahore	84·4	54·7	...	1·62
Sirsa	84·8	56·1	...	0·57
Ambala	84·5	55·0	...	1·37
Delhi	86·7	58·2	...	1·17
Agra	86·0	59·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	87·8	58·6	...	0·55
Jhansi	91·5	64·0	...	0·53
Cawnpore	89·9	58·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	88·1	59·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	84·6	56·3	...	0·44
Karachi	80·5	68·0	...	0 69
Ajmer	88·4	57·7	...	0·44
Jaipur	92·7	58·1	...	0·44
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	97·1	62·0	...	0·31
Dwarka	89·3	71·2	...	0·12
Veraval	83·2	59·8	...	0 00
Rajkot	99·4	52·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	102·1	66·0	...	0·65
Surat	103·6	63·7	—	0·02
Ahmedabad	100·1	67 2	...	0·07
Deesa	98·3	58·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	90·5	58 8	...	0·00
Indore	94·1	67·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	88·5	51·8	...	1·94
Saugor	89·6	63·5	...	1·02
Hoshangabad	94·1	63·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	96·2	70·1	...	0·07
Akola	97·2	65·6	...	1·22
Amraoti	95·8	69·8	...	1·09
Nagpur	95·6	61·6	...	0·27
Chanda	97·0	61·5	—	0·23
Raipur	92·7	64·6	...	0·08
Bombay	86·9	73·5	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	87·3	71·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	87·0	74·2	...	0·00
Karwar	91·8	69·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	99·4	70·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	96·9	62·5	...	0·00
Poona	98·0	64·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	97·3	70·9	...	0·02
Bijapur	98·2	69·2	...	0·15
Belgaum	93·3	66·6	...	0 34
Aurangabad	96·2	66·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	97·9	65·7	...	0 00
Hyderabad	95·8	66·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	88·2	73·9	...	0·24
Calicut	88 8	74·1	...	5·36
Cochin	92·7	79·3	...	1·21
Colombo	90·5	75·0	...	7·22
Masulipatam	95·2	68·6	...	0·23
Bellary	99·0	70·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	97·2	64·6	...	4·05
Madras	88·0	69·0	...	18·89
Bangalore	90 3	61·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	94·4	66·8	...	3 25
Trichinopoly	94·1	68·8	...	7·44
Negapatam	85·1	73·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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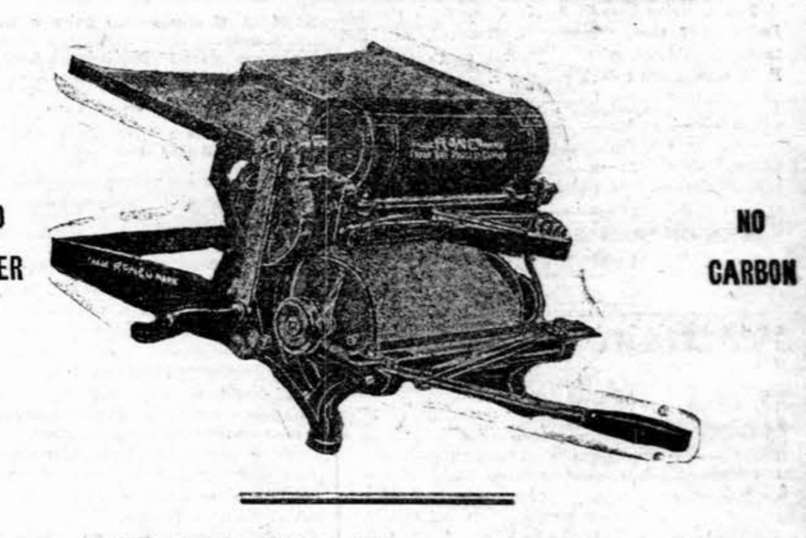

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A QUESTION OF HINDU LAW: SELF-ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY VS. RAMDAS CHUBILDAS AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Cohen, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy, and Company.

For the first Defendant, Ramdas:—Mr. Raikes with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

For Defendants 2 to 13:—the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, Mr. Mangal Mani, Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. V. P. Vaiyad, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Nadkarni, instructed respectively by Messrs Little and Co., Messrs Madhavji Kamdar, and Chotubhoy, Messrs Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Messrs Khanderao, Laud and Mehta, and others.

For Defendant 14, Keserbai, the present wife of the plaintiff, there was no appearance.

The plaintiff, a well known freight-broker and merchant, stated that he was separate from his two sons and one daughter by his first wife, Vijkorebai, and the considerable movable and immovable property he was possessed of was his own self-acquired. Ramdas, his son, a Barrister-at-Law, and his other son, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, who was Third Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, but who has died since the institution of the suit, averred in their joint written statement, that the property was joint-family property, and they executed the release of 15th March, 1890, under the agreement with their father, that he would bequeath to them at his death, all his property in equal shares. This agreement, they asked the Court to hold, was binding on their father. Mr Chhubildas averred, that he came to the Court for a declaration that the property now in his possession was his self-acquired property, because he was desirous that no question should arise in his life-time, or after his death, with reference to his power of disposal over the property, including about Rs. 40,000 worth of ornaments, made for his first wife, Vijkorebai.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, with whom was Mr. Nadkarni, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, for defendant No. 13, Dwarkadas the brother of the plaintiff, applied that his client should be dismissed from the suit, as he had been unnecessarily dragged in. Counsel said, Dwarkadas was separate from Chhubildas, and Chhubildas, the plaintiff, claimed no relief against him. Counsel asked for costs.

His Lordship dismissed Dwarkadas from the suit, intimating that his costs would be provided for at the time of judgment.

In the course of the plaint, the plaintiff stated, that his father Lallubhoy Jaramdas Bhansali, died intestate in 1850-51, leaving his widow Jamnabai, and five sons, viz., the plaintiff, Dwarkadas, Devidas, Haridas, and Morlidhar. The last three have since died. Letters of administration were granted to Jamnabai. The estate consisted then of three houses. During Jamnabai's life-time, the plaintiff with his brothers, Devidas and Dwarkadas, separated from their mother, and from each other, and they carried on business as freight-brokers, and he and Devidas contributed largely from their earnings to the funds of the family. On 23rd May, 1866, by a Gujerati agreement made between Jamnabai and those her three sons and another son Haridas, it was recited that Rs. 25,000 having been contributed by the plaintiff out of his earnings in the business, to the joint family funds, it was agreed that the joint-family had no claim on any of his earnings. Haridas and Morlidhar had died without issue in the life-time of Jamnabai; she died in 1869. By the time she died, three more houses were purchased. On 6th August 1887 Devidas died leaving two daughters.

The plaintiff received from Jamnabai one-third share of the rents and profit of the family property; after Devidas's death he received half-share till 1889. From Jamnabai's death till 1889, the plaintiff spent upon the maintenance of himself and his family, and upon the education and the marriage expenses of his children a sum largely in excess of what he had received as his share of the rents and profits of the property. By an indenture made between the first defendant Ramdas, and the sixth defendant Karsandas, and the plaintiff, dated 5th April 1889, it was declared that the plaintiff voluntarily relinquished his share and interest of the exparcenary property, in favour of his sons Ramdas and Karsandas, and it was therefore witnessed that Ramdas and Karsandas, on account of that consideration, released their father the plaintiff from all accounts and claims in respect of all the property and all other property. Since then both Karsandas and Ramdas, with their wives and children, were separate in estate from the plaintiff. Ramdas retained his professional earnings as a Barrister-at-Law; Karsandas retained his salary as Third Presidency Magistrate. There is also Bhanumati, daughter of the plaintiff, the wife of Pandit Shiamji Krishna Varma. By a release dated 15th March 1890, both husband and wife had released plaintiff, from all claim regarding the estate of his first wife Vijkorebai. Now, Bhanumati, Ramdas and Karsandas asserted, that the jewellery of Vijkorebai, worth about Rs. 40,000, was Vijkorebai's "stri dhan," and the plaintiff had no power to dispose of it. Plaintiff stated, that the jewellery was made from his self acquired earnings, as also the considerable movable and immovable property he had purchased. He was desirous of settling this question in his favour, lest some question should crop up after. Two of the defendants were sons of the plaintiff by his present wife Kessarbai. Hence the suit

Messrs. Ramdas and Karsandas made a joint written statement. They were defendants Nos 1 and 6 in the suit. They said, the suit was premature; without claiming any consequential relief, the plaintiff could not merely sue for a declaration. The plaintiff was defective, as particulars and details were not specified of properties in respect of which the declaration was sought. More properties were there in the life-time of Jamnabai, than were disclosed in the plaint. The freight-brokers business was not carried on separately by plaintiff, Dwarkadas, and Davidas; even if they did, the income was thrown in the joint family chest. The agreement of 23rd May 1866 had the effect of making the plaintiff and his two brothers separate, as regarded future earnings; it could not, and did not, make any difference in the character of the future earnings of the plaintiff, which still continued to be joint. The defendants denied that their father spent upon their maintenance, education, and marriage a sum largely in excess of the share of the rents and profits he received from the family property. The document dated 5th April 1889, the defendants did execute, on the plaintiff having agreed with them, that he would leave to them his whole property in equal shares, by his will. They were completely under the influence of the plaintiff, and they executed the document without any independent advice, and without looking into the joint family property accounts They denied having separated from the plaintiff. At that time, there were, besides them, Suriakant and Jaikisan, sons of Ramdas, who were defendant Nos 3 and 4 in this suit. The ornaments were the "Stridhan" of their deceased mother Vijkorebai.

Defendants counter-claimed, that accounts may be taken, of property left by Lallubhoy with accretions; of property existing at the date of the document of 5th April 1889, with other accretions; and such other accounts as may seem fit to the Court. The agreement, he declared, binding and valid on the plaintiff, that he would leave to them his property in equal shares by his will. The plaintiff may be restrained from dealing with, or disposing of the property.

Some other written statements were filed by eight of the other defendants, some of whom said, they were not going to adopt a contentious attitude, but would submit themselves to the orders of the Court.

Issues were framed, and the hearing was proceeded with Mr. Chhubildas was examined and the hearing was adjourned.

AMENDMENT OF A SUIT ALLOWED.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

THE FIRM OF GUMNAJI BHAWAJI VS. MAKANJI KHUSHALCHUND AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships have disposed of this appeal against the order and decree of Mr. Justice Russell passed on the 21st August, 1908. The suit was filed by the firm of Gumnaji, plaintiffs and appellants, against the defendants and respondents, Makanji and others, for a sum of over Rs. 6,000, on the usual commission agency account in respect of spices and grain. At the hearing of the case, when it came on as a short cause, a written statement was put in raising several defences, but the only one relied upon was that of limitation; and upon that being done, Mr. Jardine applied to Mr. Justice Russell for leave to amend the plaint. It appeared to his Lordship that it would be a gross injustice to the defendants, who were entitled to rely on the Statute of Limitation if he were by the amendment to convert what was a bad point into what might be a good one. Mr. Justice Russell did not allow the amendment. He found that the suit was barred by limitation, and it was dismissed with costs.

It was argued before the Appeal Court that Mr. Justice Russell erred in refusing leave to the plaintiffs to amend the plaint by stating therein that the defendants had acknowledged their liability in respect of the debt claimed by the plaintiffs, and that by reason of such acknowledgment the plaintiff's suit was not barred by the law of limitation. It was urged that the Judge erred in holding that the amendments, if allowed, would alter the character of the suit or convert it into another of an inconsistent character. The Judge having reserved judgment upon the plaintiff's application to amend the plaint, erred in dismissing the suit without giving the plaintiffs an opportunity of being heard or of proceeding with the case after he had decided that the plaint should not be amended.

The learned Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Appeal Court, said that their Lordships could not agree with Mr. Justice Russell that an amendment such as was asked for would convert the suit into of a different and the inconsistent character. The suit would remain the same, based upon exactly the same cause of action except for the addition of one allegation. Their Lordships thought, therefore, that the amendment should be allowed as shown in para 1 of memorandum of appeal, but as the controversy had arisen entirely through the negligence of the plaintiffs, the Court directed that they must pay the costs of the appeal and of the first hearing in the Court below, including the costs, if any, of the hearing of the judgment. Leave was granted to defendants to file a supplemental written statement, if so advised.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF ESTOPPEL.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KASHINATH MORESHWAR VAIDYA AND OTHERS VERSUS BAJI PANDURANG VAIDYA AND ANOTHER.

For Plaintiff-appellants:—Mr. P. P. Khare.

For Defendant-respondents:—N. V. Gokhale.

In this case plaintiffs sued the defendants to recover possession of certain property and Rs. 60 as damages for the loss of profits on the property alleging that they were its owners and were wrongfully deprived of the possession while they were in peaceful enjoyment of the same. Plaintiffs submitted that in spite of the property being in their possession, the defendants instituted a suit in the Mamlatdar's Court praying for an injunction to restrain plaintiff No. 1 from taking possession of the property, that this suit was decided against plaintiff and that since that time the defendants had unlawfully entered into possession of the plaint property. The defendants who are father and son set up their adverse title and contended that the property was sold in execution of a decree as the property of one Vinayak and it was purchased by one Naro Gopal, who reconveyed it to defendant No. 1 and that the suit was barred by Section 244 of the Civil Procedure Code. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Panvel, who was of opinion that there was a preliminary objection to the maintenance of the suit and held that Section 244 of the Civil Procedure Code estopped plaintiffs from bringing the suit. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that defendant No. 1 brought a suit for money decree against one Vinayak. Vinayak having died during the pendency of the suit his sons (under whom the present appellant claims) were brought on record as his legal representatives and the suit passed into a decree in favour of respondent No 1. In execution thereof the property now in dispute was attached and the same was purchased by respondent No 2 at a Court sale, Subsequently respondent No 2 sold the property to respondent No 1. The present suit was brought by the appellant to recover possession of property on the ground that it was the self-acquisition of his assignor, the son of Vinayak. The defence was that the decree in the previous suit and the purchase consequent upon it bound the appellant's assignors and Section 244 of the Civil Procedure Code which was in force when the suit was brought, barred it. Both the Courts below said their Lordships had allowed this defence. After reviewing the facts in the case, their Lordships held that they demonstrated that the matter in dispute was one relating to the execution discharge or satisfaction of the decree. The matter was also a question arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed or their representatives because the plaintiffs were the assignees of the property in suit from the defendants in the original suit and as such were their representatives. The defendant in this suit was the plaintiff in the original suit. It was true he was sued because he had bought from the auction-purchaser and as such represented that her son who was not a party to the original suit. But he also represented himself and he himself as decree holder in the original suit was interested in the result of the suit because the matter in dispute related to the execution discharge or satisfaction of the decree in the former suit. Their Lordships therefore held that the decree of the lower Court was correct and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SHARE IN A KHOTI VILLAGE.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

KRISHNANOWA NAIK SARDESAI AND OTHERS VERSUS KESHAVA NAIK SADASIV AND OTHERS.

For Plaintiff-respondents:—The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwadd with Mr. Bodas.

For Defendant-appellants:—Mr. Coyaji with Messrs Choubal, Dandekar and Bhide.

The plaintiffs, as mortgagees of defendants 13 to 15, sued for a declaration that those defendants should have an eight annas Khoti share in the village of Wanzole and for an order to have the shares entered in the Government Registers and for a perpetual injunction restraining defendants 1 to 12 from obstructing the plaintiff in the enjoyment of the profits due in respect of the share of defendants Nos 13 to 15. The allegation of the plaintiffs was that the whole of the village of Wanzole is Khoti; that a moiety thereofb elonged to defendants Nos. 1 to 12 and the moiety to defendants No. 13 to 15 as their watan property. In July 1866, the eight annas share of the latter was mortgaged for Rs. 656-10-6 by the defendant No. 13 to the family of defendants 1 to 12 by a deed executed in the name of B. Govind Naik, father of defendants 2 to 4. The mortgage was accompanied with possession. Subsequently defendents 13 to 15 mortgaged the equity of redemption to plaintiffs who paid defendants 1 to 12 the whole of the amount due to them and obtained possession of the shares of defendants 13 to 15. When the plaintiff redeemed these shares a Kabulyat was passed by the defendants 13 to 15, appointing plaintiffs as manager of their Khoti share. Plaintiffs accordingly gathered all the rents and applied to the Revenue authorities to have their names entered as mortgagees of the shares of the Khoti village, but defendants 1 to 12 opposed and the Revenue authorities ordered that plaintiff's prayer could not be granted unless they bring a Civil Court's Decree in support of their title to the share of the village. Defendants contended that plaintiffs could not maintain this suit and that the village of Wansole was not enjoyed as Khoti watan property. They further contended that the claim was barred by limitation. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Sangmeshwar at Devrukh who granted the declaration that defendant No. 13 owned a four annas share and defendants Nos. 14 and 15 each two annas share in the Khoti village of Wanzole and that those shares should be entered on their respective names in the B. Patrak (Government register). In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge. Against the order, an appeal was made to the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, varied the decree of the lower Court by omitting the words "those shares should be entered on their respective names in the B. Patraka" the decree being for the benefit of minors.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Vithoba Santaram charged Hotaji Nathoo, a Marwari, with defamation under section 500 of the Penal Code. Mr. H. V. Athavle appeared for the complainant. Mr. V. S. Taraporewalla defended the accused. The accused was charged, among other things, with having on or about 30th January 1909 made defamatory statements about the complainant by calling him a liar, thief, &c. His Worship, after hearing evidence and the arguments at length, acquitted the accused.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

MOTOR CAR REGISTER.

Inspector Bodley had charged Mr. Sawyer, a dealer in motor cars, with failing to keep a register of motor cars in contravention of rule 15 of the Motor and Vehicles Act. The accused appeared to answer the charge and it having been proved that no register had been kept since 10th December last, he was fined Rs. 20.

IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

His Worship yesterday convicted Syed Oomer Syed Mahomed to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 for transporting 640 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Customs. On Tuesday last the accused was arrested by Mr. Framji Jehangir, Abkari Inspector, when the accused arrived from Damaun. The Magistrate in passing the sentence remarked that the quantity of the drug was very large and fines had no effect upon the offenders, and that the Court must send the accused to jail.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. G. C. Plinston, Colonel Cordue and Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

LETTER-WRITERS HAULED UP.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, the majority of which were against hawkers.

Before the same Bench, one Dhondu Apaji and three others were charged with obstructing the public. It appeared that the accused were found sitting near the General Post Office writing letters and petitions. They said that they had applied to the postal authorities to allow them to sit on the verandah of the office but were refused.

Their Worships warned and discharged the accused, observing that they should not obstruct the public, but so sit near the wall of the office that there could be no obstruction.

One Abdulla Mullabux and several others were charged with exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction to the public in Hornby and Waudby Roads. They were all fined.

DADAR.

Before Professor Muller and Mr. B. N Motiwalla.

DADAR DRUNKARDS.

Twenty-two cases were disposed of, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

One Guni Indad, a Victoria driver, was charged with disobeying the reasonable orders of the police. It appeared from evidence that owing to the Races at Mahaluximi certain roads were reserved for ingoing and others for outgoing carriages. The accused, while going towards the course, insisted on driving by the road which was reserved for outgoing carriages. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1.

GIRGAUM.

Before Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Frank Harrison.

Their Worships disposed of 54 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers and beggars.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S "SCATHING CRITICISM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "scathing criticism" in which Mr. Justice Davar indulged, in his recent judgment in a civil suit, calls to the mind of the old readers of the "Bombay Gazette" the days of Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sarjeant, and Mr. Justice Green, who have, in a pre-eminent degree, signalised their high and honourable judicial career on the Bench, by keeping a very watchful eye on the professional conduct of attorneys whenever, in the course of trial of cases before them, they were found guilty of ever so small a departure from high cannons of professional honor and etiquette. It would be a most uncharitable act to unearth certain memorable incidents in this connection—some of the objects of the animadversions of Honourable Judges in the past having long since gone to their final rest. The Honourable Judges of the past generation were so keen in their solicitude to uphold the high and honourable traditions of members of the Bar and of attorneys, that they were intolerant—and rightly so—of anything on the part of any attorney savouring even, of what is called "unhandsome conduct." Mr. Justice Davar followed in the footsteps of these eminent occupants of the Bombay High Court Bench; and in doing so, His Lordship vindicates not only the honor of the Bench and the Bar, but the very dignity of the High Court as the great Tribunal of Justice to which the rich and the poor, the weak and strong look as the great palladium of Justice. Whatever may be the cant and conventional ways of looking at the every day practice of the legal profession, it cannot, for one moment, be gainsaid that the honor, the position and the prestige of the major and minor branches of the legal profession stand deeply and firmly rooted in principles of ethics and morality. Unfortunately, there is a loose, vague notion with a class of people, that the profession of law, so to say, cannot be practised without being divorced from ethics. Thanks, however, to the high ethical ideals of English and Indian Judges this ignoble idea of the legal profession is, on proper occasions, knocked on the head, by the sworn dispensers of justice. Judges are never remiss in visiting, with their strong displeasure and even condign punishment, an attorney, if found in the wrong. Your readers, no doubt, must be aware that only last year Mr. Justice Davar had had to animadvert (what to His Lordship must be a painful duty) in some such matter. For a Judge to rise to the duty of the occasion in such cases, pre-supposes in him a very high ideal of the legal profession. Were it not so, helpless suitors, e.g., poor widows, orphans, minors and others, suffering from certain disabilities well-known to law, might be at the mercy of those in whom they put—have to put perforce—absolute trust and confidence. Suitors and others who have to deal with attorneys, are not well aware that the High Courts are invested with certain plenary powers, to exercise strong disciplinary authority over attorneys, who are, after all, officers of the Court, and if the lay public knew something of what are their legal and equitable rights and privileges against attorneys, they would be greatly benefited in legal matters in which they have to deal with attorneys. In the absence of any work, treating in a popular way, the laws of solicitors and clients, your readers may well turn with advantage and forinstruction, to the page^8 of two standard works on the subject, one by Mr. Arthur Poley and the other by Mr. Cordery. There are, no doubt, unsophisticated people who have some vague unfounded notions about the power and authority of Judges like those exercised by Mr. Justice Davar recently and in the previous year. To such people, a cursory glance at the standard works of Mr. Poley and Mr. Cordery will be of great help. If suitors only asserted in right earnest *their* rights against attorneys, whenever they have well-founded a grievance against them, they would be doing a really public service of the greatest importance and magnitude. In this connection, the following disquisition by a legal writer on the "Duties and Obligations of Attorneys" to Courts of Justice and to suitors alike, may be commended.

"An attorney is an officer of the Court, whose first duty is to aid the Court in the administration of justice. All duties to the client are subordinate to this, and no duty to clients is in conflict with his duty to the Court. A client, plaintiff or defendant, has no right to anything more than 'right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it completely and without denial, promptly and without delay' and 'when an attorney institutes and prosecutes proceedings which he has every reason to believe are without merit, or continues to defend proceedings in which he knows that there is no meritorious defence, and thus encumbers the dockets and calendars of the Courts and occupies the time of the Courts which should be devoted to meritorious contests, and thereby also postpones the hearing or trial of meritorius causes, he imposes upon the Courts of which he is a sworn officer, violates his first and most important duty as an officer, subjects the public to great and unnecessary expense, and becomes unworthy to longer hold his office.'"

Judge Sharswood, in his work on "Legal Ethics," page 115, says: "An important clause in the official oath is 'To delay no man's cause for lucre or malice' and quotes from the 'Mirror of Justices' the old form of oath mentioned by 'Coke.' That he put no false dilatories into Court, nor false witnesses, nor move, nor offer any false corruptive deceits leasing, or false lies, nor consent to any such, but truly maintain his client's cause, so that it fail not by any negligence or default in him, nor by any threatening, hurt or villainy, disturb the judge, plaintiff, sergeant, or any other in the Court, whereby he hinder the right or the hearing of the cause;" and on page 99 the author says: "Counsel, however, may, and even ought to refuse to act under instructions from a client to defeat what he believes to be an honest and just claim, by insisting upon the slips of the opposite party, by sharp practice, or special pleading—in short, by any other means than a fair trial on the merits in open Court."

The subject of the duties of the attorney to his client has been exhaustively investigated and considered, but adjudications are imperatively demanded on the subject of his duties to the Courts and the public to constitute the most important chapter in a work on legal ethics. Complete assimilation by attorneys of the principles involved in those duties, and professional life, regulated as conscientiously by those duties as by those which relate to the client, would not only enormously reduce litigation but redound to the real interests of clients and tend to create a more merited respect for the Courts, and the Bar and the law, which it is their duty to administer.

"We seem to have arrived at a period in which a defendant is regarded by some, but fortunately only by some, lawyers as a patriot fighting for his liberty and property, instead of a person who has committed a wrong or failed to perform his contract and in which the 'attorney stands as the antagonist of the Court, practising tactics instead of law, masking his batteries, concealing his movements and forces, and deceiving and misleading his enemy, the Court. May the time soon come, when through a thorough education in legal ethics, all attorneys may learn and fully comprehend that the Court is the impartial judge of the right and the law in the case, and that an attorney was the friend, assistant and officer of the Court before he was the attorney of his client, and that as such officer, it is his first sworn duty honestly and earnestly to labor to render aid to the Court to arrive at a correct conclusion upon the facts and the law, and that he do this speedily and without delay and also that he thereby performs his full duty to, and best serves his client." If anything, this exposition is a very lucid elaboration of Mr. Justice Davar's ideal of an attorney. His remarks evidently reflect the very weighty opinion of Lord Bolingbroke, that "the profession of the law in its nature, the noblest and most beneficial to mankind, is in its abuse and debasement, the most sordid and pernicious."—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major J.R.B.G. Carter, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months with effect from the 1st April.

Lieutenant A. M. Cheeke was reverted to his appointment as Probationer in the Political Department with effect from the 20th January, and was placed on duty under the orders of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, up to the 12th February.

Lieutenant A. S. Meek, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Higher standerd on the 9th February.

Mr. A. K. Kama, B.A., L.L. B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain F. DeB. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar Prant, Kathiawar, was appointed to act as Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E, I.C.S., for the period from the 26th January to the 13th February, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted, with effect from the 26th May, furlough for eighteen months in combination with the Easter holidays and the ensuing vacation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Assistant Judge, Satara, is invested with the Appellate jurisdiction described in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 17 1869.

The following Magistrates of the First Class in the Province of Sind to be Justices of the Peace within and for territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay:—Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., and Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S.

Major G. F. Gardiner, Cantonment Magistrate, Devlali, to try in a summary way the offences referred to in Clause (a) of the second part of Sub-clause (1) of Section 260 of the C. P. Code and abetments of, and attempts to commit, any of the said offences.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted, with effect from the 26th May, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twenty months and nine days.

Mr. E. Priestley, on return to duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar. Mr. S. F. Ellis, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

The following officiating promotions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the dates specified:—Mr. A. Wolferstan to be Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating 1st January; Mr. A. E. Boyd, to be Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating 1st Jan.; and Mr. C. R. Watkins to be Assistant Collector, Class IV, officiating 5th Jan.

Mr. A. K. Kama, B.A.,L.L.B., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kaira and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District vice Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S. proceeding on leave, pending further orders. Mr J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Thana, vice Mr. A. K. Kama, I.C.S.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., Talukdari Settlement Officer, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 1st May, or the date on which he maay be relieved.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

The leave of absence granted to Captain F. Powell-Williams, Electrical Engineer Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is extended to a further period of six months from the 1st April.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Michael William Fleischer, V.D. (Supernumerary List), resigns his Commission, dated 28th December; and Second-Lieutenant John Moore resigns his Commission, dated 29th January.

The following appointments of Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers are made with effect from the 24th January, vice Mr. J. W. Davison on leave and pending the return to duty of Mr. C. Walke or further orders:—Mr. J. R. Carpenter to act as First Inspector, vice Mr. J. W. Davison; Mr. A. H. Fell to act as Second Inspector, vice Mr. J. R. Carpenter; Mr. E. Woods to act as Third Inspector, vice Mr. C. Walke on leave; Mr. F. H. Claridge to act as Fourth Inspector vice Mr. A. H. Fell; and Mr. E. Wilson to act as Fifth Inspector vice Mr. E. Woods.

Volunteer Corps.—Second-Lieutenant George Arthur Green is transferred from the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from 9th February.

Mr. P. J. Fitz-Gibbon, M.I.C.E., is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for four months and fifteen days, from the 31st March, the subsequent date of relief.

On return from leave Mr. H. Whyte is attached to the office of the Consulting Architect to Government.

Mr. A. W. Shepard is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for twenty-one months, with effect from the 26th February with permission to retire at the end of the combined leave.

MR. J. S STODDART's collection of autograph letters, which is to be sold in London this month, contains several by Lord Beaconsfield. In one, dated April 5, 1854, he writes: "I am at this moment in bed with a House of Commons cold, which I have never had time to cure until to-day." There is also Nelson's first attempt at writing with the left hand after the loss of his right arm.

RULES of a "Burglars' League," of which he was president, were found on Jean Kelauci, when he was arrested at Lyons. One provided for the exclusion of "any member who shows incapacity for the profession and is arrested thrice in succession"; another provided for an admission test; and a third insisted on the equal division of the spoils.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS AND DIETETICS.

The interest that has been shown all over India in the proceedings of the Medical Congress is a small measure of the gratitude felt towards the speakers and contributors of papers. In the multitude of counsellors there is safety; and the layman is comforted to think that the theories and directions which have been urged upon him at different times are confirmed by the general voice of a large and distinguished congress of medical men. In the number of subjects which an Indian Medical Congress had necessarily to consider, it is not surprising that some topics of less immediate importance were not included. But many, the members of the Anglo-Indian community especially, would have been glad to hear a few authoritative words on diet, and to be told in simple language what they should eat and what they should drink. The subject is doubtless homely, although it has its serious aspects; and it does not concern the health of the community so directly or so greatly as malaria and plague. But it closely concerns our comfort and happiness and therefore our usefulness in our work. Whether or not the secret of longevity lies, as some authorities claim, in proper food and correct methods of eating, it is certain that these things have much to do with good and vigorous health.

Able men have disputed Metchnikoff's theories upon the prolongation of life, and have denied the virtue which that great bacteriologist ascribes to sour milk. Even the popular Haig treatment is not without opponents who put the food-value of a mixed diet above that of bread and cheese. But these things interest us. Indeed it would be difficult to find a subject of wider interest. And here in India, where we see strong men suddenly collapse with nervous illness, and where the circulatory diseases are even more troublesome to the middle-aged than they are at home, we should be grateful for some plain instructions on what and how much to eat. The marked improvement which has taken place in the health of Europeans in India during the last fifty years is due as much to more temperate ways of living as to improved sanitation; and most men are willing to be temperate and to follow good advice in this matter nowadays. But the advice usually comes to us when we are in the doctor's hands, and when it is easy to remember and to act on what we are told. We still lack guidance in the choice of our daily food; and it is probable that many make mistakes and suffer accordingly. It is certain that some do. The debilitating effects which are sometimes ascribed to a hot climate might in many cases more truly be put down to errors in diet; and the doctor's advice often comes to us after the harm has been done. The growing attention which is paid to dietetics in Europe might well, therefore, suggest investigation of the subject in India, where the conditions of living and working press more hardly on the European than at home, and where every advantage of food and comfort must be sought as duty by the active man. Opinion in Europe seems on the whole to favour milk and cereals as the basis of diet; and it is possible that expert opinion here would incline more decidedly in this direction. But in any case the vexed question of the relative values of meat and vegetables has more direct interest for the Anglo-Indian than it can have for people at home. The same thing is true of the other vexed question of the use of alcohol; and many men would like to know how far they may safely indulge in the humble but refreshing peg.

Some of the graver issues involved in this question were indicated by the author of the paper on beri-beri, who claimed to have proved that that dread disease is due to some poisonous property in rice. The contention was disputed; but the suggestion is sufficiently startling to cause disquiet and to make us wish for further teaching. A few years ago the connection between leprosy and the eating of dried fish was the theme of prolonged discussion in the medical journals and the daily press; and that is still a point on which fuller information would be welcomed by the public. But leaving aside these obscure problems, there is much that the medical profession could do in the investigation of food values that benefit all classes and races in India. Perhaps at some future congress our doctors will lay us under yet another weight of gratitude by speaking out on this subject as clearly and as ably as they have just done on plague and malaria, and so be helping us to live happily and well.

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The Chamber of Commerce. The retiring Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday referred, appropriately as well as forcibly, to the time-worn subject of the need of private enterprise in India, especially with regard to railway construction. Mr. Procter has made the subject of railway communications practically his own and the public has the utmost faith in his ability and activity. He took the view we have consistently held, that private enterprize should be encouraged on every hand. It appeared to him that in order to equip the existing trunk lines so as to enable them to cope with present traffic and that which is likely to be offered during the next few years, very large sums of money will have to be expended, and it is therefore difficult to see how the trunk lines are going to find the money for the feeder lines in addition to that which will be necessary for their own development. While, therefore, agreeing that greater powers should be given to the existing companies to enable them to raise funds for the extensions and improvement of their own systems, Mr. Procter feels strongly that everything should be done to encourage private enterprise to come forward and assist in the construction of feeder lines, either on the branch-line terms by which they would be constructed and worked by the parent line or on terms by which they would be built and worked as separate concerns. The Committee of the Chamber in their report have given it as their opinion that there ought to be at least 100,000 miles of railway built in India during the next few years, and it would certainly appear that if this programme is to be carried out private enterprise must be enlisted, as otherwise, looking at the heavy demands there are now upon the funds at Government's disposal in connection with the existing lines, it will be impossible to carry out such a programme for many years to come. The Chamber has repeatedly urged on Government the desirability of encouraging local private enterprise in this connection, and Mr. Procter would again point out, as he did two years ago, that in doing so Government would reap considerable benefit. Sir John Muir Mackenzie, who attended the meeting by invitation, agreed that if the railways were to be developed in any way commensurate with the needs of the country, private enterprise must be called in. The Bombay Government was entirely in accord with the retiring Chairman's view and had lost no opportunity of urging their views on the Government of India. Sir John described himself as an enthusiastic supporter of feeder lines, and he was glad to think that not one or two such lines would have been instituted while he had the fortune to hold office. Assured therefore of the support of the Government of Bombay the Chamber may take heart of grace and press forward their views with the utmost persistency.

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Decreasing British Trade. The official figures relating to British trade in January give the disquieting information that the exports declined by twice as much as the imports, the respective figures being five million six hundred thousand pounds and two million eight hundred thousand pounds. The amount of the discrepancy in the comparison with former years becomes clearer when it is shown that while the decline of imports was five and-a-half per cent. that of exports was approximately sixteen and a third per cent. In imports the chief decline was in raw materials of which foodstuffs account for about three quarters of a million. As regards dutiable articles of food, it is, perhaps, a little suggestive, in view of the forthcoming Budget, to note that, while there was a very heavy decline in the total quantity of tea imported, the amount entered for Home consumption reveals a substantial increase. For the smaller imports of the commodity a shrinkage in shipments from India was mainly responsible. As usual, the heaviest movement under the head of raw materials is in cotton, where there is a decline in total imports of no less than £1,214,000. Egypt was the principal sufferer by the decline, and in the case of the United States the actual quantity shipped was rather larger, though the value was less. Lower prices affected the figures of wool considerably, for although the advance is only £29,000, there was a considerable expansion in the quantity. The most remarkable figures, however, are to be found in the details of the exports for of the decline of nearly five and-a-quarter millions in wholly or mainly manufactured articles over three millions is absorbed in yarn and textile fabrics while nearly two millions is accounted for in the cotton piece-goods trade. The other chief British industry, iron and steel, also fell heavily. Such decreases in trade must make unhappy reading for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Various politicians point out various causes for the depression according to their party views, but while prodigal of criticism they are less anxious to suggest remedies except the one which is so controversial as to need the decision of a general election. The steady decline in exports of manufactured articles has meant a steady decline in the amount of wages paid and the present severe weather which is raging must necessarily entail an enormous amount of suffering throughout the country.

Satish Chandra Ghose, who was recently arrested in Calcutta, for shadowing Police officials, has been released on bail.

It is stated that the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways are considering proposals for the withdrawal of rebate on export coal traffic.

The exact site for the bridge over the Ganges at Sara has now been finally selected, and land is being taken up.

A Conference of the senior Government Inspectors of Railways meet at Simla next hot weather, to frame rules for Inspectors of Railways.

It is reported that one of the Punitive Police, posted on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been injured by a piece of coal thrown at him from a passing train.

During the week ending 2nd March 529½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 479 were shipped to China and 5 to Cutch Mandvi. The Government of Bombay purchased 33½ and and farmers purchased as follows: Nasik 2, Poona 5, Pandu 1, Godhra 3, Vala 1. During the week 34½ chests were imported from Indore.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 2nd March was 855, giving a death-rate of 43·12 per annum per thousand as against 51·63 the corresponding period of last year, and 72·22 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 74 died from fevers; 153, plague; 16, small-pox; 1, measles; 4, leprosy; 63, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 208, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 44, still-born; 95, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 377; Hindu low caste, 86; Musulman, 209; Parsi, 23; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 38; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 390 as against 375 the corresponding period of last year, and 366 the average over the past five years.

A recent shop "assistants' "Marathon" race through London was won by "G. F. Dickson," whose photograph appeared in a weekly newspaper. The photograph was recognised as that of a deserter from the 13th Royal Garrison Artillery named Martin, and Martin, alias Dickson, was arrested, and has been sentenced to twenty-eight days' imprisonment at Guernsey.

The workmen who are repairing the roof of the south aisle of the church with the crooked spire at Chesterfield found resting on one of the oak beams which support the roof a small earthenware vessel of quaint design. It stands six inches in height, and is about three inches in diameter at the mouth, narrowing gradually towards the middle, and widening out again towards the bottom. It has a handle, and is of beautiful workmanship and exceptional lightness. An expert in pottery declares that no such were has been made for a great number of years in England. It is supposed to date back to 1720.

It was as head of the great brewery firm of Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton (Limited), the "Times" points out, that Lord Burton was best known. His grandfather was the carter who founded the gigantic concern at Burton which to-day covers considerably over 160 acres of land, employs over 3,000 men, pays over £300,000 a year in duty and £250,000 in railway carriage (loading as many as 700 trucks a day), and has a revenue of over £5,000,000 per annum, while it has branches in all parts of the country, with vast maltings in Lincolnshire.

Harry J. Bauman, alias Herman Brandt, known as the "Prince of Swindlers," who has been sentenced at Chicago to five years' imprisonment for defrauding a number of people, posed as a duke who was related to European royalty. He is a very fine-looking man, the "Chronicle" says, with a most plausible air and distinguished manners. It is said he has swindled women in America out of at least £100,000. His particular line of crime was bigamy, and detectives declared in court that he had at least fifty wives in Europe and America, each one of whom he had swindled out of money. He even defrauded the lawers who were defending him, by giving them worthless cheques.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

BEAUTY PATCHES REVIVED.

Prince and Princess of Wales: Surprise Visits.

LADY RECRUITING OFFICERS.

(From our Lady Correspondent.)
LONDON, February 12.

This week, while the King and Queen have been feted in Berlin by the Kaiser and the German people whose guests they are, the Prince and Princess of Wales have been paying a remarkable round of surprise visits to hospitals, nursing homes and charitable institutions. On each occasion their visit has been quite unexpected, so much so indeed that at one hospital, St. Mary's, Paddington, the hall porter could hardly believe his eyes when he looked out of the little window of his lodge at the lady and gentleman who were quietly waiting their turn with a number of out-patients, and recognised that the callers were the Prince and Princess of Wales. In each case the Prince and Princess have left pleasant memories behind them, for both possess great tact in chatting with poorer people. The Prince particularly is a great favourite with the children and there is one tiny boy at St. Mary's who is the hero of his ward to-day, for the Heir to the British Throne sat by the side of his little cot and played a game of bricks with him. "Little Sam" himself does not understand why such a fuss was made by the nurses, for, as he confided to me when I visited the ward, "the Prince is a very kind gentleman, but he can't play bricks like Daddy!"

REVIVAL OF PATCHES.

The eclipse of the Directoire vogue and the revival of a style of dress reminiscent of the eighteenth century is to be more complete than we thought. Our own eighteenth century belles and the ladies of the Court of Louis XVI wore patches and powder with their panniered gowns and pointed bodices. Concerning the powder there is no news from the seat of fashion but the fine lady of 1909 is going to cultivate that old-time aid to beauty, the patch. Several fashionable hairdressers in London have been questioned by their clients on the subject and now have a stock of patches on hand. Of course the patch or "mouche" of the modern Pompadour is only worn in the evening as yet and it may never reach the street. Those responsible for its introduction decline to commit themselves on the subject.

It is velvet patch rather than that of satin which finds favour, for the rich fabric is extraordinarily effective on a clear complexion. And, by the way, only the woman with a good complexion should attempt to wear a patch. A sallow face suffers woefully from the contrast.

There is art in the placing of these little patches which recall the glories of the "Grand Siecle," and some of its laws were explained to me yesterday by one of our leading perruquiers.

Attention may be drawn to a becoming dimple by the proximity of a black velvet star or round disc. A tiny star worn at the side of the eye heightens the brightness of the eyes. A small patch at the side of the mouth is a great improvement and makes the mouth look smaller. There is a danger of wearing too many patches, however, and in the days when the fashion was at its height the elegantes of the time wore as many as fifteen patches cut in all conceivable shapes from a simple heart or star to a coach and four.

THE NEW COMPLEXION.

The order has gone forth for pale complexions again. For a couple of seasons or so a rosy face has been the correct thing but with the arrival of the patch comes the new style of complexion which may be described as a pearly pink.

The fashionable skin, according to one of the many beauty specialists who are piling up a fortune in the neighbourhood of Bond-street by ministering to the vanity of women, must be creamy like the pearl and it must be absolutely clear. The first step towards obtaining the pearl like complexion is, it seems, to have the face thoroughly cleansed. Soap and water are of no avail against pores choked with dust and dirt. One of the costly creams retailed at a guinea a box by a certain beauty specialist is made from ordinary mutton fat. This is melted and clarified, scented with attar of rose or carnation—one of the favourite perfumes of the day—and beaten up for at least half and hour. Glycerine is added in the proportion of half a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of fat. The glycerine, however, must be beaten in, a drop at a time. This is applied to the face at night and while still moist is rubbed off with a prepared chamois which has been dipped into hot water and then wrung dry.

It is the glycerine in the cream which whitens the skin and the chamois gives the complexion the clear and lustrous appearance of the pearl.

THE SPRING MODE.

As I said last week the pannier and padded skirts will not come all at once but the trend of fashion is very plainly indicated in the model gowns which have arrived this week. Where yesterday the skirt would have fitted with eelskin tightness to the hips, we have a full gathered tunic raised from the waist by the tinest roll of padding and at the foot the skirt flows out freely instead of wrapping itself round the ankles. The waist looks very small in consequence, whatever its actual dimensions, and the bodice pointed back and front heightens the apparent slimness of the waist. At the first Court I am told that we shall see many interesting examples of the new mode, the handsome brocades and velvets worn at Court lending themslves to the generous outlines of the Louis XVI mode. Meanwhile, for evening wear, what for want of a name may be called the "layer" dress has attained a sudden and extraordinary popularity. The idea inspiring the "layer" dress is that any single colour is too crude to form the basis of a really artistic gown and that in order to produce a subtle and beautiful blend, fabrics must be mixed together as an artist mixes his colours. A white satin gown, for instance, is veiled in pale rose coloured chiffon and then in a delicate grey. The rose tempered by the white satin underneath it gives an exquisite filmy pinkness to the soft grey overdress. Another instance of the layer effect was a dinner gown of soft silvery grey net laid over silver tissue with an interlining of pink chiffon. Grey and violet are another exquisite blend. Amethyst satin is the basis and chiffon in dull grey and orchid shades form the drapery.

LORD ROSEBERY'S HEIR.

A very interesting engagement announcement has been made this week. Lord Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's son and heir, is to marry Miss Dorothy Grosvenor, daughter of Lord Henry Grosvenor. Miss Grosvenor, who is a pretty fair-haired girl only nineteen years of age, is a grand-daughter of the first Duke of Westminster, and thus Lord Dalmeny marries into a family which widely differs in politics from his own. Lord Dalmeny is at present M. P. for Mid Lothian, but a few weeks ago he announced his intention of not contesting the seat again, as he could not support the Government's policy, and perhaps his intended marriage has had something to do with this decision. Lord Dalmeny, however, is not the only man to select his bride from the opposite camp in politics. Mrs. Reginald McKenna, wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty in the present Government, came from a strong Conservative family and Mrs. Masterman, who is regarded as an acquisition among Liberal hostesses, is a neice of Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, Colonial Secretary in the last Government.

THE YOUNGEST ACTOR.

I have to chronicle this week the debut—and a splendidly successful debut, too, of a new actor: The new actor is young, in fact to be exact his years as yet only number four, and it was at the children's performance of "Peter Pan" at the Duke of York's Theat[illegible] on Tuesday afternoon that he made his fi[illegible] appearance. Master Willie Hollom is the new actor's name, and so great wa[illegible] enthusiasm when he made his appearance [illegible] the Duke of-York's, that he rece[illegible] five or six 'curtains' after each act. [illegible] fact, after the third act, so prolonged was the applause that the manager took the youthful actor up in his arms and kissed him while ladies showered violets on the stage.

All the performers in the children's version of "Peter Pan" with the exception of two adult pirates, are children from fourteen to fifteen years of age. The audience was composed of friends of the management and the theatre staff, none of the general public being admitted. Mr. Barrie, the author of "Peter Pan," was of course present.

Master Hollom was the youngest actor playing and took the part of "Michael." The great triumph of the baby actor was in the bloodthirsty events of the third and fourth acts. On board the pirate ship the boys from the Never Never Land engage in a decisive battle with the pirates and overcome them. Michael, armed with a huge wooden sword, more than twice the size of himself, performs prodigies of valour and kills a pirate.

"Oh Wendy," he chuckles, "I do like killing pirates."

Scores of bunches of violets were showered on "Michael" after the curtain fell. Then something large and soft fell on the stage with a flop. It was a Teddy Bear bigger than the little actor.

THE LEPERS' LOT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There are not many people in India, especially Europeans, who have acquainted themselves with the numbers of lepers of all castes and creeds—men, women and children—who are scattered all over this fair land and of the sad state in which the majority of those unfortunates are, especially those who are utterly homeless, friendless, and helpless, and can do nothing to assist themselves. It is a general practice among the Hindus to outcast lepers, and frequently they are expelled from their families and some are deprived of their rights and privileges, not by the Government, but by their own priests and people, who prevent them from worshipping at the temples and enjoying the benefits of their religion. During my twenty years of work assisting lepers in India, many of them have confessed to me that they had been expelled from their homes and had been robbed of all their property, and though some of them were well educated and respectably connected, they were wandering all over the country in search of a little food to keep their bodies and souls together until the end of their suffering pilgrimage; in fact, some of those unfortunate people have told me that they were considered to be dead and were no longer acknowledged to form a part of their families. My heart has often ached as I have met women formerly of good character, some mothers of two to six children, tramping the country in a wretched condition and spreading their fell disease wherever they went by their immoral habits, because no provision was made for temporal needs. Their pains are often indescribable and their mental agonies caused by the thought of their disgrace and fate make some of them imbeciles. The idea that they are supposed to have committed unpardonable sins of their religions and are cursed with the awful, loathsome disease of leprosy, often driven from their homes and friends, robbed of their properties, of their loved ones, and sometimes reckoned among the dead, and are compelled to wander and suffer without any persons to show sympathy and kindness to them, induces many of them to long for the time of their departure from their disgrace, miseries and excruciating pains. It can be truly said of many of these afflicted people that "the foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests," but many outcast and poor lepers have no place to lay down their heads, even in their own beloved country.

The Mission to Lepers of India and the East," and some friends of lepers, provide food, clothing and shelter for about 10,000 of the most needy of those afflicted people, and the Government have established a few Asylums in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, but the great majority of the lepers are still uncared for. Although they suffer from the most foul sickness and certainly should be segregated in order to safeguard healthy people, they should be treated humanely and kindly, and gathered into suitable shelters or homes and their needs supplied to the end of their days. There is no need of erecting costly Hospitals or Asylums for the lepers, but buildings which would serve as comfortable homes for them until they pass away from their loathsome scourge. If the Government cannot undertake to provide for the lepers of this land, I think it could do several things to ameliorate their condition:—(1) The Government could strongly appeal to and advise the people of each district, province or section of the country to provide homes for their own lepers and any stranded ones among them, just in the same way as they build "chuttrams" for Indian travellers. (2) The Government could give lands expressly for those homes as endowments, and allow the trustees or managers of them to use the profits accruing from them for the support of the inmates and the general upkeep of the establishments or homes. Government could give all the medicines required for the treatment of the lepers, and liberal grants of money annually for the maintenance of the patients. The Governments of India should certainly do much more for the lepers of this land in the near future than they have hitherto done.

The lepers of South Africa, Australia, Ceylon and other parts of the British Empire are segregated by compulsion, so that healthy people may not be corrupted and endangered by them, and they are cared for by the various Governments of those countries and there are no justifiable reasons why the lepers of India should not be gathered into quarters set apart entirely for themselves and the people freed from the constant peril of contracting the most dangerous and loathsome disease of leprosy.—

Yours, &c.,
W. POWELL,
Superintendent, Leper Home, Bapatla.

[The Rev. W. Powell is now in Bombay staying at the Y. M. C. A. and will be glad to receive subscriptions.—Ed. "B. G."]

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

ASPECT IN THE COLONIES.

Committee of Investigation Appointed.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Lord Crewe, with the concurrence of Lord Morley, has nominated a Committee to consider the question of Indian emigration to the Crown Colonies, and in particular the Colonies to which immigration can be most usefully [illegible]ncouraged and the general advantages to [illegible] reaped in each case.

[illegible] Committee includes Lord Sanderson as [illegible]n, Lord Sandhurst, Sir George Scott [illegible]on, and Sir James Digges La Touche.

DINIZULU SENTENCED.

Costly Prosecution.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Reuter wires from Greytown that Dinizulu has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and fined £100 for harbouring rebels.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The expenses of the prosecution of Dinizulu amounts to £10,000.

SERVIA'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS.

Attitude of the Austrian Press.

SITUATION COMPLICATED.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Reuter's Agency learns on reliable authority that Servia's reception of the advice of the Powers justifies the confident expectation that she will withdraw her territorial demands.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The domineering tone of the semi-official Austrian press in insisting that Servia must appeal to Austria alone and denying the right of third parties to intervene is producing a grave impression, particularly in Russia, where Slav opinion vehemently favours Servia, thus making the position of M. Isvolsky extremely difficult. In the meanwhile the Servian Ministry is desirous of following M. Isvolsky's advice while saving its own face.

Altogether, the situation is full of complications, especially with Austrians and Servians repeatedly exchanging shots across the Drina.

HEAVY SNOWSTORMS IN ENGLAND.

Six Days' Continuous Fall.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

For the sixth day in succession, snow has fallen in Great Britain, the average fall being six inches daily. Snowstorms are general in Europe, including Italy and Portugal,

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Increase Sanctioned.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

As a result of the Conference between the Senate and the House of Representatives, it has been agreed to raise the American President's salary to 75,000 dollars.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Government's Intention.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that the question of aerial navigation occupied the attention of Government. Provision would be made in the Navy and Army estimates to ensure that the problem of the use of airships in warfare should be fully investigated by both Departments.

TILAK'S APPEAL.

Rejected by Privy Council.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Privy Council has rejected the petitions of Tilak and Paranjpe for leave to appeal against their convictions.

THE RUGBY FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

International Match to be Played.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The relations between the English and Scottish Rugby Unions have been restored. It has been agreed to let bygones be bygones, but that there shall be no professionalism in future. The International Match will be played.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Visit to Biarritz Necessary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

King Edward starts for Biarritz to-day, it is announced, on account of his health, the doctors advising His Majesty, as in 1908, to be absent from England during March and April.

LATER.

King Edward has postponed his departure for Biarritz until to-morrow, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.

Honour from Mussulmans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The Mussalman community of Madras gave an entertainment yesterday evening to the Hon'ble the Prince of Arcot, in honour of the title of K.C.I.E. recently conferred on him.

The function took place in the ground of "Umdah Bagh" and was attended by the leading members of the Indian and European communities. His Excellency the Governor was received by the members of the Entertainment Committee, headed by the President, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Hearing Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 4.

At the morning sitting to-day in the Bomb Case, the chief witness, Ambu, was examined. He corroborated the prosecution story and deposed to having had two meetings with Hussain previous to 8th December.

John Shipman Rush, Inspector of Explosives in Western India, was next examined. He deposed to having examined the article, which consistid of a cocoanut shell filled with an explosive mixture, small stones and broken glass pieces. Witness also said that had the fuse tied outside the shell been lighted a violent explosion would have ensued and people killed had they been near. The bomb before the Court was a bad one and not one for firework display. It was a dangerous weapon that would have exploded if lighted.

Cross-examination was reserved.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Mother and Child Thrown Out.

A HARD-HEARTED PARSI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 4.

As Mrs. H. J. Dunlop, wife of the Traffic Manager of the N. G. S. Railway, was driving with her little one in a dog-cart along Parade Road the horse shied at the bicycles of two Parsis, who, standing by the culvert near the Sappers and Miners lines, where the road is under repair, refused to move. Both child and mother were thrown out and the horse bolted up the road. When she had recovered from the shock, Mrs. Dunlop attempted to lift the child, who was crying piteously, and failing, appealed to one of the Parsis (the other had disappeared) to help, but received the unnatural reply that he could not do so because his clothes would be dirtied. Fortunately a native Sapper ran up, lifted the injured child, which was bleeding profusely, and then helped Mrs. Dunlop to carry him to the house of Mrs. Pardey, where the injuries of mother and child received prompt attention. The conduct of the Parsis has excited much indignation.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Mr. R. K. Biernacki officiates as Locomotive Superintendent, N. W. Railway, vice Yates, who proceeds on eight months' leave from the 22nd instant, Mr. J. P. Williams to act as Carriage and Wagon Superintendent O. and R. Railway, vice Biernacki, and Mr J. P. Williams from the E. B. S. Railway as Deputy on the O. and R. Railway.

THE LADYSMITH BALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 4.

Lady Charles Fitzmaurice, who, it is understood, leaves here for Calcutta on Saturday, was present at the annual Ladysmith Ball, given by the Sergeants of the Royal Dragoons last night. She was accompanied by Lord Charles, General and Mrs. Sclater and General and Mrs. Bell were also present. Among the decorations in the supper room was the photo of the Kaiser, who is the Colonel of the Regiment.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Epidemic Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The number of plague deaths in India rose last week to 3,750, the Punjab reporting 713, Bombay Presidency 855, the United Provinces 556, Bengal 351, Burma 384, Central Provinces and Berar 493, Mysore State 123, Hyderabad State 25, Central India 18, Rajputana 190 and Madras Presidency 43.

SIR EDWARD BAKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Sir Edward Baker will be on tour in Chota Nagpur from 5th to 13th proximo.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Full Text.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The following text of the India Councils Bill in the House of Lords is to-night issued :—

1. (1) Additional Members of Councils for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations (hereinafter referred to as Legislative Councils) of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay and Members of Legislative Councils already constituted or which may hereafter be constituted of several Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces instead of being all nominated by the Governor-General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in manner provided by the Indian Councils Acts 1861 and 1892, shall include members so nominated [illegible] and also members elected in accordance with regulations made under this Act and references in those Acts to the members so nominated, and their [illegible] nomination shall be construed as including references to the members so elected and their election.

(2) The number of additional members or members so nominated and elected, the number of such members required to constitute a quorum, the term of office of such members and the manner of filling up casual vacancies occurring by reason of absence from India, inability to attend to duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted or otherwise, shall, in the case of each such Council, be such as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act: Provided that the aggregate number of members so nominated and elected shall not in the case of any Legislative Council mentioned in the first column of the first schedule to this Act exceed the number specified in the second column of that schedule.

2. (1) The number of ordinary members of the Councils of the Governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay shall be such number not exceeding four as the Secretary of State in Council may from time to time direct, of whom two at least shall be persons who at the time of their appointment have been in the service of the Crown in India for at least twelve years.

(2) If at any meeting of either such Councils there is an equality of votes on any question, the Governor or other person presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

3. (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, by proclamation (a) to create a Council in any province under a Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of assisting the Lieutenant-Governor in the executive government of the province and by such proclamation to determine what powers and duties of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be exercised and performed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and what shall be the number (not exceeding four), qualifications, powers and duties of the members of any such Council, and (b) to make provision for the appointment of temporary or acting members of the Council during the absence of any member from illness or otherwise and for the procedure to be adopted in case of a difference of opinion between a Lieutenant-Governor and his Council, and in the case of equality of votes and in the case of a Lieutenant-Governor being obliged to absent himself from his Council from indisposition or any other cause.

(2) Every member of any such Council shall be appointed by the Governor-General with the approval of His Majesty, and shall as such be a member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor in addition to the members nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor and elected under the provisions of this Act.

4. The Governor-General, the Governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay, respectively, and the Lieutenant-Governor of every province shall appoint a member of their respective Councils to be vice-president thereof and for the purpose of temporarily holding and executing the office of Governor-General or Governor of Fort Saint George or Bombay and of presiding at meetings of Council in the absence of the Governor-General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Vice-President so appointed shall be deemed to be the Senior Member of Council and the member highest in rank, and the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and Sections 62 and 63 of the Government of India Act, 1833, shall have effect accordingly.

5. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General in Council, the Governors in Council of Fort Saint George and Bombay, respectively, and the Lieutenant-Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council of every province shall make rules authorising any meeting of their respective Legislative Councils, the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Governor-General in Council or of the respective local Governments as the case may be, and of any matter of general public interest and the asking of questions under such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in the rules applicable to the several Councils.

(2) Such rules as aforesaid may provide for the appointment of a member of any such Council to preside at any such discussion in the place of the Governor-General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor as the case may be.

(3) Rules under this section, where made by a Governor in Council or by a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and where made by the Governor-General in Council shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council and shall not be subject to alteration or amendment by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

6. The Governor-General in Council shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which and manner in which persons resident in India may be nominated or elected as members of the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and as to the qualifications for being and for being nominated or elected a member of any such Council and as to any other matter for which regulations are authorised to be made under this Act, and also as to the manner in which those regulations are to be carried into effect.

7 (1) This Act may be cited as the Indian Councils Act, 1909, and shall be construed with the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, and those Acts, the Indian Councils Act 1869, the Indian Councils Act 1871, the Indian Councils Act 1874, the Indian Councils Act 1904, and this Act may be cited together as the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different purposes and provisions of this Act and for different Councils on the date appointed for the coming into operation of this Act. As respects any Legislative Council all the nominated members of the Council then in office shall go out of office, but if otherwise qualified, may be renominated or may be elected in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) The enactments mentioned in the second schedule to this act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of that schedule.

Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

THE "BENGALEE."

The "Bengalee" says : "All eyes, at least in Bengal, will be rivetted on Lord Macdonnell's amendment, and by its fate will the attitude of the people of Bengal towards the Reform Scheme be largely determined."

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" states: "However they may wish for a reconsideration of the question, Lord Macdonnell's tactics will delay the passing of the Reform Bill."

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 4.

The last of the Wai cases arising out of the Mamlatdar's interfering with local self-government ended to-day in the honourable acquittal of Nanasaheb Risbood, Local Board Member, by the Sessions Judge. Risbood was charged with misappropriation of sums of Rs. 21 and Rs. 8. The public are anxious to know who will pay the accused's heavy costs and whether the persons responsible for this be brought to account.

THE "PROTOD" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 4.

The application for bail on behalf of the editor of the "Protod" has been fixed for 7th March.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

Address for Crown Begins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Mr. Norton commenced the address for the Crown in the Alipore Conspiracy case to-day.

BOY INJURED BY EXPLOSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

A boy of fifteen belonging to Manicktola was admitted into the Calcutta Medical College Hospital to-day suffering from bad injuries from an explosion said to have been of fireworks. He has recently arrived from Cuttack.

THE LATE OPORBO COOMAR GANGOOLY.

Sympathetic References.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Sympathetic references were made at the Calcutta High Court to-day on the death of Babu Oporbo Coomar Gangooly, a well-known attorney.

CHARU CHANDER BOSE.

Execution Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The execution of the Alipore murderer, Charu Chander Bose, has been fixed for the 19th instant.

THE following notification was issued yesterday :—"A vacancy having occurred in the Council of this Presidency, by reason of the departure to England, on 25th April, 1908, of the Honourable Sir Steyning Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., I.C.S., in connection with the Royal Commission on Decentralization, and there being no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto present on the spot, Mr. John Lewis Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to be a member of the said Council, under Section 27 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, with effect from the said date."

THOREAU, POET-NATURALIST.

Ignored by Indian Students.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Homme ! ne crains rien ! la nature
"Sait le grand secret et sourit."
(Man ! fear nothing !
Nature knows the great secret and smiles).

THE contradiction between the splendours of nature and of human disorder makes Hugo exclaim as above. God fills everything. The world is his temple. From its two extremities we hear confusedly going up an immense panegyric. But in the human soul as in the stagnant lagoon there vaguely swarm dark reptiles, and he is lost to us.

Poet, philosopher, hermit and a dealer in crayons, Thoreau's career was a series of surprises for the United States his country, where, however, they are hard to surprise. A spiritual vagabond that he is, he is difficult to understand. To make his nonchalant and capricious ways understood is still more so. He held in profound aversion what is admitted and is regular. Borrowed from the doctrine of his compatriot and friend Ralph Emerson, he adopted two principles as his rule of life which have remained celebrated. In his Essays on "American Philosophy," Emerson taught that the bases of conduct are non-persistence and non-conformity. No fear to alter one's mind is the meaning of the first, and independence with regard to the ideas of others that of the second. So conscientiously did Thoreau apply these two maxims that an inflexible historian in logic intractable in order and precision would have had a bad chance with him. The desultory in him is so well imitated by his biographer Page in "Thoreau, His Life and Aims" that he is almost as difficult to make out in his book as David Thoreau in the multiple professions he practised. He has the good taste not to strive after unity in a life, in which there was none. It is not in defects only that the intellectual and moral affinity between the hero and the biographer betrays itself. It is flagrant when it comes to rendering the impression of mysticism and of poesy let out by the work of the American thinker, driving to extreme and beyond, the unforeseen theories and the original reasonings in "Walden ; or Life in the Woods," "Excursions," and "The Letters."

AMERICANISM, THE PRACTISING IDEALIST.

The man whose history he has undertaken to recount was an idealist imbued with the doctrines of Emerson against mercenary work, against the factitious needs of our social life, against all the ideas, habits, ways of doing whose ensemble constitutes the ugly thing baptised under the name of Americanism. He was moreover a practicing idealist. In this capacity Thoreau has given to the world a most singular spectacle, and the most entertaining witnessed by our age. It is now fifty years that in the United States, the classic land of utilitarianism, the triumph of *idea over fact*, was the favourite dream of a group of distinguished men. These pretended in their generous ardour to turn the age back, and ruin the cult of industry in support of the most noble and beautiful gods. Victory seemed assured and nigh to these enthusiasts. They delighted in detailing its programme. Egoism was to disappear, commercial relations to be purified. Each was to work, by pen or by speech, to hasten the coming of better days. Thoreau, one of the most active members of the group in his youth, invented object-lessons on his part, now so much in vogue in schools and asylums. He resolved to practise what the others preached, and to show to the United States what the theories of transcendentalism and of idealism could produce in the application. Being in for it once, he was intrepid. Ridicule is the deadliest weapon of our age. While we read in the records of history of thousands of martyrs who joyfully braved flames and faggots in support of their doctrines, it is scarce likely to find one individual to-day brave enough even to defy ridicule by seriously undertaking to prove the truths he has embraced. Thoreau had the courage of his convictions, and had no fear of being called crazy. Thence resulted an extraordinary existence which amused the public, was admired by some and imitated by nobody.

HORROR OF DISCIPLINE.

Thoreau was born in 1817 at Concord, a small town of Massachusetts, of a French emigrant, turned a manufacturer of pencils. His childhood was marked by an insurmountable horror of rule and discipline. He made a mediocre student, and early distinguished himself by the "laisser-aller," and the fancy of his toilet. He loved to wander in the country and to commune with plants and animals. In ignoring mankind as much as possible, he was setting his face against Sociality, the specific law of human existence. He avowed that the animal creation was better company than his fellow-men and that the life of solitary isolation in the midst of uncultivated wastes was superior to that in any human community. His walks grew with his growth. For weeks and even months he was away, living like a woodman, sleeping "a la belle etoile," and eating what Providence sent him. The moment for choosing a profession came. He was a decided adversary of mercenary work. He had not contempt enough for money, nor pity enough for the insensates who consume the greatest part of their life in gaining a livelihood. He became a schoolmaster, but that was not for long. A few months after he gave up teaching for industry, and invented a perfect pencil to the great joy of his family, who thought his fortune made. This was reckoning without one's host. The young inventor declared to his parents that it was against his principles to repeat himself. Here was a discovery. He was padded with principles, and all his oddities were an outcome of it. Having manufactured one pencil, he would not manufacture a second. No wonder that with such beautiful reasoning, he went about perpetually changing his profession, trying everything, and fixing on nothing but two points : a passion for travel and hatred of civilised life. In 1845 he felt the urgency of fastening his ideas on what he called

THE ESSENTIAL FACTS OF LIFE.

The net work of conventions and of factitious needs with which civilisation envelops man is sustained by real necessities which are like knots. Such are clothes, food and good editions of Homer. He never did things by halves. He left for the forest of Walden, carrying wherewith to construct a shanty, implements for tilling land and his classics. The experiences of his hermitage are recounted in one of his nicest works "Walden." He was evidently inspired by "Robinson Crusoe." This modern Orpheus possessed in the highest degree the peculiar gift of attracting animals to himself by a magnetic fascination. When he dipped his hand in water carps came to him to be taken up. The beasts of the wood followed him, clambered up his shoulders, thrust themselves into his pockets and he, busy all the while, guarding himself against their importunities. Page attributes this strange power exercised by Thoreau on the animal world to moral affinities. In the eyes of the hermit of Walden the beasts were "undeveloped men," destined to overtake us one day or another and who knows ? perhaps to go ahead of us. Why should not there, he says, be a civilization in progress with the beasts as with men ? The animals impressed him as rudimentary men on the defensive awaiting their transformation. With such mystic notions, he forbade himself the use of domestic animals. A horse put to appeared to him a victim of force and of despotism, a noble being wounded in his dignity. He was persuaded that there was a point, where the mystery of the life of man was linked without a break with the mystery of the life of all creation. The blade of grass and the huge boulder were for him mysterious receptacles full of germs of humanity, striving to come to light. From the fulness of his own emotional nature the poet saw :

"Le vent lit a quelqu'un d'invisible un passage
"Du poeme inoui de la creation.
"L'oiseau parle au parfum; la fleur parle au rayon;"

(The wind reading to some one invisible a passage from the most singular poem of creation; the bird addressing the perfume, and the flower to the ray). Is he

"APEMANTUS BEHIND THE MASK OF TIMON"?

asks the judicious and volatile Mr. Lowell. How can this be said of him, when he did not care to gain admission to the society of the rich and noble by the expedient of "putting on the cunning of a carper ?" If the tub of Diogenes had a sound bottom, so had his shanty life, for Thoreau lived up to his beliefs. In his estimation the animal man has no other superiority than of his having had a great start over the other species. The moment he took a decisive step which isolated him was unlucky in a sense, it broke the harmony which reigned among all created beings, and of which mythological traditions have preserved the souvenir. Fraternity was replaced by antagonism as is evidenced by the bloody wars between man and beast. But the world tends incessantly to the re-establishment of harmony, which is its end and aim. This is why God sends to the earth from time to time men gifted with special faculties. Before Thoreau, Francois d'Assisi who drew beasts to himself, had a divine mission. These are reconcilers charged by God to serve as mediators in the fratricidal struggles which dishonour his work, and to show the possibility of a reconciliation between humanity and nature. Having rejected the benefits of society, he thought he had rid himself of it. Society thought otherwise, and demanded its tax. There was obduracy on either side. The discussion ended in his entering solid walls of stone several feet thick, furnished with a strong iron barred window above reach. The pages in which he recounts his prison life sparkle with humour. He left the prison convinced than ever of the absurdity of social institutions. Lowell says that among the pistillate plants kindled to fruitage by the Emersonian pollen Thoreau is the most remarkable. Isn't it strange that while Emerson is a household word among Indian students perhaps few or none know who Thoreau is ?

OIL MANAGER'S TRIAL.

Charged with Attempted Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 4.

The case for the prosecution has been closed in the trial of John Ryal Strang, Manager of the Nath Sing Oil Company, who has been charged with attempted murder of three mill operatives, by shooting at them with a revolver, and with simple hurt in regard to a fourth man, for hitting him with a cane.

The accused has reserved his defence for the Sessions Court. It is understood he fired in self-defence on being surrounded and his life threatened.

GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA.

Married at Pondicherry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The marriage took place at the Town Hall, Pondicherry, yesterday, of M. Leveiyne, Governor of French India, and Mdlle. Fontbonne, daughter of M. Fontbonne, lately of the Paris-Lyon Mediterranean Railway.

A SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

Printer Fined Rs. 20.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

A nominal fine of Rs. 20 was imposed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday in the case in which Kali Charn Bose was prosecuted for printing a seditious pamphlet entitled "Hunkar" and the accused was bound over.

THE Q.-M.-G. IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Major-General Kitson, Q.-M.-G., leaves Calcutta on tour about the 24th instant, visiting Sharanpore, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Karachi, Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and reaching Simla about the 20th April.

THE U. P. WHEAT CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 4.

The United Provinces wheat crop is estimated at eighty-five per cent of normal, or ten per cent better than last year,

PUNJAB TRIPLE CANAL PROJECT.

Insufficiency of Labour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 4.

The triple canal project in the Punjab is making good progress, and as the Government of India are able to allot 80 or 90 lakhs of rupees per annum for the work, the only question is that of obtaining sufficient labour.

There is now a steady supply of this, and as the project will take several years to complete, gangs will settle down to semi-permanent employment. Wages for earthworks are of course much higher than when old canals in the Punjab were constructed, but doubtless due allowance has been made for this in revised estimates.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Signs of the Opening Age.

AT the Gaiety Theatre last evening, before a very large audience, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered her second lecture of the series under the auspices of the Theosophical Society. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided on the occasion.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, observed that he would not indulge in any conventional flattery in introducing Mrs. Besant who was probably the greatest of living women, and who did not stand in any need of his praise. He felt it a high honour to have been invited to preside there that evening. He was not a Theosophist himself, but like many others who were present there that evening he was always delighted to be present at such functions of the Society. There was no religion greater than truth. All present there—Theosophists or non-Theosophists—would agree that truth was the only solid foundation on which to build moral, social or religious edifice. He was sure that those present that evening would, like those the other night, hear the wisest counsel given in most impressive words, and from the most people he saw before him that evening he could say that the words were delivered to brethren of Imperial India. In regard to civilization, reforms and advancement generally the West entertained, he was afraid, rather a little arrogant idea that the East had to sit humbly at the feet of the West. That was not the case in regard to the wisdom of the ancient. In that case the West did not go to the East to teach, but it came to learn. In transmission of wisdom of the ancient the West was like a pert child before the West and that [illegible] be seen confidently in the kindly smiling eyes of the wise old men. He would now call upon Mrs. Besant to begin her lecture. Whether in Europe, America, or India she had always held the influence for good.

Mrs. Besant began her lecture by alluding to the concluding part of her last lecture where she had promised to tell the audience what the signs of the opening age would be. The new civilization, she averred, would help all religions equally. Hinduism had long taught its followers that they would be able to separate the inner man from the outer one. The "yogis" could do it. Even the ordinary person does it every night when he slept. But he did not come back with greater knowledge because he did not know how to utilise the higher powers which were innate in every person. A child was possessed of such powers and could see many things—some of their dear dead persons—but the elders who could not see it ridicule and the child was told he did not see what he really did. The elders laughing out and ridiculing the child made the latter lose that power gradually. The power disappeared and fright took the place, because he knew he was told what he saw did not exist. Every religion believed what transpired in the other world upon the testimony of some one who went there, saw what happened there, returned to this world and gave them a record of what he saw there. She herself had done so. The subconsciousness helped them to see if they could properly utilize the higher powers and used their nerves. Here was a body of a woman of 60 but healthy and sound to a degree to be able to sustain the exertions of an active life. The subconsciousness would enable them to look into things which they could not by the help of the modern science.

Referring to the depressed classes of India, Mrs. Besant said that if the educated and the higher classes did not think they should be brought out of the wretchedness in which they were lingering the former had no claim to greater liberty and rights they clamoured for. "The English had conquered India" was a statement to which she took exception. It was the "Karma," their past deeds, that brought these two nations in such relations. It was the English and the Indians together that made the British Empire. The Indians could not and would not be free until they freed those whom they had subjugated. She appealed to the educated classes to try all means of helping and raising the status of the depressed. The best means she suggested was the establishment of schools in parts of the country wherever they were needed. They should not send the children of the higher classes to mix and learn with them because that would be "lowering" down instead of "rising up." But they must send their educated young men, college-students, to teach the children of the lower classes and thus give them the benefit of their knowledge.

The time would come when a new prophet would be born. He would show them the right path and the real road of religion. The ancient wisdom would be revealed and those would be the signs of the opening age.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's Lecture.

THE Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, delivered before a large audience a lecture on "From Cairo to the Cape," last evening in the Hall of the Wilson College, Choupatti. The lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides, was delivered under the auspicies of the Wilson College Literary Society. The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar presided.

The lecturer said that the map of Africa, especially that of Central Africa was, when he was a boy, mostly a blank. All they knew about the continent then was that Africa produced negroes and ivory. Slave-trade was the curse of Africa, and it was chiefly carried on by Arabs. Fifty years ago very little was known of Africa, but thanks to the discoveries of well-known explorers, foremost among whom was Dr. Livingstone, they now knew much about that continent. When a boy, he (the speaker) knew that there were three ways by which one could enter Central Africa. The three ways were from Egypt, Zanzibar and the Cape. He knew all these ways. A project was set on foot some time ago of a railway from the Cape to Cairo. A little had been done in that direction. The lecturer then described the chief stages in the route from Cairo to the Cape, with the aid of lantern slides. First came Egypt and the country round the Nile including the Soudan. Then came Lake Victoria, which was, about 50 years ago, discovered to be the source of the Nile, perhaps the most famous river in the world. Uganda was the next country through which he had next passed on the way from Cairo to the Cape. The speaker then described the country along the Uganda Railway, including the country of the Masai, who were considered the most warlike race in the whole of Africa. Proceeding southward, he passed through German territory. Then he would next pass British territory again. The country there was divided by the river Zambesi which was famous for the great Victoria Falls discovered by Livingstone. Then came the land of Rhodesia, which took its name after Cecil Rhodes ; and the Matabele Land. Then they got into South Africa proper. After a time they would come to Cape Town, which was the last stage of the journey. The lecturer gave a very graphic description of the journey from Cairo to the Cape which he had performed, describing the condition of the savages residing in Central Africa, their many interesting customs and usages.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp for his very interesting and instructive lecture.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, a hearty vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Annual Prize Distribution.

The annual prize distribution at the schools took place yesterday afternoon on the school premises, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided, and ther was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen friends and supporters of the Institution, who evinced throughout a lively interest in the proceedings.

The proceedings opened with a hymn, No. 550, "Angel Voices Ever Singing," which was followed by prayer. The audience were then amused with an action song by the girls, the "Japanese Parasol," which was followed by a glee "Where art Thou, Beam of Light?" Skipping and another action song added to the interest of the programme, after which the Rev. Mr. Burnett, the honorary secretary, read an account of the progress made by the schools during the past year.

The honorary secretary read the report for the past year, which, like many of its predecessors, was one of considerable anxiety on the score of finance; and the strain, severely felt as it was, would have been acute, had it not been for two large benefactions—one of Rs. 2,700, which was realised by a concert which Mrs. Hopkins organised in February last; and the other, a most generous donation of Rs. 5,000 from an anonymous friend, in response to the honorary treasurer's appeal made through the medium of the Press in June last. It appeared the Institution would have had a somewhat precarious existence until the present endowment fund of Rs. 30,000 was at least doubled; for to raise Rs. 600 per mensem (the amount required in subscription and donations) in a city which contributes largely to other charities, was no easy matter. On account of the financial shortness, the Committee were compelled to refuse all applications except those accompanied by a guarantee that full fees, namely Rs. 20 per month, would be paid. This was very unfortunate, as it excluded the very class of people who for years had shown a keen and practical interest in the schools. The educational progress of the pupils was most satisfactory, as testified to by the Educational Inspector who examined the schools. The religious instruction was all that could be desired, and the management looked forward to another year of progress.

The Lord Bishop, in addressing the meeting, said he was sure they had all been delighted with the performance to which they were treated by the children. They had also heard the secretary's report and both the performance and the report gave a very good account of what the schools had been doing. They were all glad to see that they were doing very well indeed. He was very glad to hear that the cadets were in camp at Santa Cruz, and that they carried off the prize in dril. That was very creditable to them. He was also glad that a girl of this school carried off the prize in a skipping competition that was held in Bombay. He was glad that the physical training of the pupils was not lost sight of. This was as it should be. He could not say that he was entirely satisfied with the report. He did not think they ought to be contented with the progress already achieved, but they ought to strive energetically to accomplish greater and greater improvement every year. He wished the Institution every success and prosperity. (Aplause.)

Mrs. Dickins then distributed prizes to the successful students.

A vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop and to Mrs. Dickins brought the proceedings to a close.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

To be Revived in Bombay.

A poorly attended meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Bombay, yesterday evening with the object of reviving the Bombay Anglo-Indian Association. Mr. Frank Anderson, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., presided and an address was delivered be Mr. C. Palmer.

He said that Anglo-Indian Associations were already in existence in Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad and if a branch were formed in Bombay they were prepared to join in the inauguration of an Anglo-Indian Empire Association. Anglo-Indians were British subjects and were not one of the subject races. The Government had never doubted their loyalty, and if statesmen and politicians had overlooked their ancestral claims to Council representation and ceased to respect them as a community it was simply because they had not earlier identified themselves with their own forefathers and resented the poor native element in their midst posing as the sons of British fathers. The Native Christian had been their bugbear and was a stumbling block which must be removed. As a natural sequence the Government had lost faith in their bona-fides.

Some discussion followed, in which Dr. Marrett said he failed to see any object which such an Association could hope to attain.

Mr. McNee said one very definite object was to see that Eurasian children were given better education than the natives.

Mr. R. Denham-Cutler said such reforms as Lord Morley's were likely to lead to political developments which would render such an association eminently needful.

It was decided to form a Bombay Anglo-Indian Association and a provisional committee of 17 persons was appointed. Mr. C. Palmer was elected provisional secretary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Arrivals, March 4.—Major Brewin, R.E., from Jubbulpore.
Col. Bradeley, R.E., from Poona.
Lieut. Ditmas, R.F.A., from Kirkee.
Lieut. Hildeband, Poona Horse, from Aurungabad.
Capt. Carmichael, R.A.M.C., from Bellary.
Capt. Carmichael R.A.M C. from Gannanore.
Capt. Billing, Ind. Ord. from Poona.
Capt. MacLean, the Royal Scots, from Bangalore.
Maj. McCormick, R.E., from Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Maj. Begbie. R.A.M.C., from Mhow.
Maj. Hole, C.I., from Aurungabad.

Departures, March 4.—Lieut. Goldfrap, M.L.I., to England.
Lieut. Skerrard, R.F.A., to England.
Capt. Walker, 30th Gordon Horse, to England.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, March 4.

Colonel G. Williams is appointed C. R. E., Lucknow Division, *vice* Ellis.

Major Grant is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.

Lieut.-Colonel Walker is transferred from the 1st to the 4th Gurkhas, 1st Battalion.

Major Thompson, from the 2nd Battalion, is appointed to the Command of the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.

Colonel L. C. Fryer, 45th Sikhs, retires from the 25th proximo.

THE IMPENDING TRANSFERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is refreshing to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong took the earliest opportunity to bring home to Government, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, the obvious mischief of unnecessary and at any rate avoidable changes in the Commissionership of Customs. Sir J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie justified the proposed appointment on the ground that the officer selected to succeed the present Commissioner had previously been in custom work and that he knew Bombay and its people. But could he have said even as much in defence of the other change with which we are threatened. I mean the change which you understand is intended to be effected in the Chairmanship of the Improvement Trust. It is extremely unfortunate that this matter was not touched upon at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, although to my mind it affects the city more seriously at the present juncture when the housing problem is becoming more and more acute and when continuity in the administration of the City Trust has become imperatively necessary. Government cannot be unmindful of this fact; on the contrary it has at its head an administrator endowed with great foresight and experience who has long ere this realized that one of the requirements of prime importance is its improvement and expansion on regular lines. What therefore passes one's understanding is that with such a capable head at the helm of affairs any such transfer as has been reported by you could ever have been even dreamt of. But, Sir, what is worse is this. So long we were under an impression that the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn wished to enjoy the rest richly deserved by him after years of strenuous work of sterling worth. It has, however, since transpired that the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn would not mind holding the reins of office for some time longer, but that it is Government who are anxious, and not he, that there should be a vacancy in this important office so that the experiment of transplanting an I.C.S. in the Chair may be carried out forthwith. If this be so, I think the whole city should submit an emphatic protest to His Excellency Sir George Clarke against such a step, fraught as it obviously is with mischief and highly unjust and unfair as it is to an officer than whom there is none more energetic and more popular in the entire service of Government and none more capable to preside over the Improvement Trust Board, of course with the honourable exception of Sir Walter Hughes. In my professional capacity I have had various opportunities of witnessing personally the transactions of the Trust and the working of the office, and although I have never had any occasion to come personally in contact with Mr. Owen Dunn, I have had ample opportunity to gather from my professional friends, clients and others—all independent witnesses—that they have seldom come in contact with an officer so thoroughly business-like, so closely attentive even to the minutest details of office, and so very refined and agreeable in spirit and manners. Inscrutable therefore seems to me to be the ways of a Government who, even in the interest of the city, will not think of retaining such an officer and embark upon an experiment in the unpardonable desire to favour some one or to lose no time in effecting a change in policy which at the present moment at any rate is indefensible.—Yours etc.

R. S. DADACHANJI,
Vakil, High Court.

A NUISANCE AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the month of August last, a representation, signed by over one hudred residents of Bandra, was submitted to the President of the Bandra Municipality, pointing out therein the great nuisance committed by buffaloes being washed by their owners in the Supali Talav. On this representation Mr. Waterfield, I.C.S., the President, and Dr. De Monte, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, with their inspectors visited the spot, and the President was fully satisfied as to the genuineness of the grievances complained of by the residents. He thereupon ordered the inspectors to serve notices on the owners of these animals for their removal "after" the monsoon, but, alas! the President's "hookum" yet remains a dead letter. In Bombay vigorous steps are being taken by Government and the Municipality to find out the causes of malaria and to eradicate the evil, but in Bandra the Sanitary Department notwithstanding the President's orders, is, it seems, apathetic. The water of the said Talav, before pipe water was introduced into Bandra, was consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and if the Civic Fathers take stringent measures from preventing animals being washed in this Talav, they will earn the gratitude of the poor families whose only source of supply is the Supali Talav. It is at present in such a state of filthiness that if the malarial germs find it a safe haven for breeding, it will not be a matter for amazement. I should not wonder if cholera also springs up and plays havoc with Bandra. In ventilating the grievances, I have not the least craving for the honour of

A VERITABLE BENEFACTOR.

THE BANDMANN THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—It is imperative that the management should take immediate and effective steps to ensure the safety of its patrons in the theatre, or rather shed, recently constructed on the Maidan. I fear, that, with your other correspondent, in the case of an outbreak of fire, or a panic from any cause, the result would be nothing short of holocaust. The passages leading to the seats are narrow and dangerous, the chairs are not fixed and would be thrown down in case of a rush, and the exit doors require to be attended. It is incumbent upon the management and the Police to see that all the doors are either kept fully open, or, otherwise, that they are only ajar, and that men are in attendance to immediately throw them wide open in case of need. On these hot nights there is apparently no reason why they should not be left open, as a little additional air and ventilation in the building would be a great advantage. The building is fenced round, so privacy, or intrusion, does not enter into the question. It is hoped the correspondence in your columns will awaken the management to the comfort and safety of the theatre going public and that the attention of the Police Commissioner may be directed to the need of

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

The claim of Buckland-in-the-Moors, Devonshire, to be the model village of England is challenged by Holdenby in Northamptonshire. Holdenby's population is nearly 150. It has no public-house, no policeman, no physician, and no pauper, but unlike Buckland, it has a clergyman. Holdenby belongs to Lord Annaly who lives at Holdenby House adjoining the village, and the old people beyond work are pensioned by the estate owner.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Budget Estimates.

The following is the memorandum and the Budget Estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for the year commencing on 1st April 1909.

The Committee, appointed to assist the Chairman in framing the estimates, consisting of Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamudia, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, held four meetings, at which every item of the estimates was carefully discussed and considered.

They again consider the present circumstances and immediate prospects warrant only a very conservative estimate, and the receipts from wharfage fees and dock dues on goods, which together form 50 per cent. of the total revenue of the Trust, and moreover govern the receipts under a large number of other heads, are estimated at slightly less than the estimate of last year, namely:—

1908-09 ... Rs. 34,00,000 } Exclusive of rebate.
1909-10 ... „ 33,88,000 }

The Cmmittee in arriving at this figure have weighed opinions, and discounted the probabilities affecting the prospects of the Trade in all the chief items, both import and export, foreign and coasting.

The crops of the current season have, to some extent, disappointed expectations, and it would not be safe to base estimates on the large export trade that at one time seemed probable. With a normal rainfall in the ensuing season the estimates put forward may, on the other hand, be accepted with some confidence.

Under Ground Rents and Interest and Miscellaneous items not directly affected by the volume of trade, the estimates are framed on the basis of known factors. Warehouse rents are estimated on the actuals in the current year and are in excess of the estimates of the previous year owing to the enhanced charges for uncleared goods, introduced with the purpose of ensuring the more rapid clearance of the dock transit sheds The receipts from the Merewether Dry Dock are estimated at the same amount as in the calendar year.

The net effect is that, excluding the rebate, the gross revenue under all heads is estimated at Rs. 78,38,526, or a little over Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs more than estimated in 1908-09

The expenditure on revenue account has been fully provided for under all heads and is estimated in the aggregate at Rs. 69,91,499 showing an increase as compared with the estimate for 1908-09 of Rs. 3 lakhs. This includes provision for the large additions recently made to the establishment for supervising the receipt, shipment, and delivery of cargo at the docks: the extra allowances to establishments for increased cost of living in Bombay: prospective increases in the charges for Municipal taxes due to enhancement of the general tax, and provision aggregating over Rs. 3-4 lakhs for new works chargeable to revenue over and above the usual allowance of Rs. 60,000 for minor contingent works of that class.

The net result is an estimated surplus, without allowance for any rebate, of Rs 8,47,027.

The Committee have given very careful consideration to the question of the recommendation to be made to the Board in the matter of the rebate on charges to be allowed during 1909-10. They find that a continuance of the 20 per cent. reduction allowed with effect from 1st April 1907 would involve a total sacrifice of revenue in 1909-10 to the extent of Rs. 7,45,000, leaving only Rs. 1,02,000 for appropriation to the Revenue Reserve Fund. That fund now stands at Rs. 55,06,455. The Trustees have, it is believed, met the views of the Trade by largely increasing the supervising staff at the docks, and allowing for the falling off in the receipts in 1908-09 the estimated surplus in that year is not likely to exceed Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs. With this addition the Reserve Fund will. at the close of the current official year, stand at say Rs. 56 1/2 lakhs.

The policy of the Board, as laid down in the introductory note to the Budget for 1907-08, is to accumulate a total sum under this head of Rs. 75 lakhs by the 31st March 1913, when nearly the full liability for interest, &c., on the New Dock loans is likely to accrue. It will be seen that to achieve this purpose a sum of rather more than 4 1/2 lakhs per annum should be made available during each of the next four years for appropriation to the Reserve, and allowing for a normal rate of expansion in the Trade within the period referred to, the Committee think a sum of not much less than 4 lakhs should be provided under this head in 1909-10.

They accordingly recommend that the rebate on Bunder wharfage fees, Dock dues on goods, Port dues and Water supply be reduced from 20 per cent. to 12 1-2 per cent with effect from 1st April 1909, and that no rebate be allowed on Pilotage. The rebate in the aggregate on this basis will amount to Rs. 4,65,625 and the Budget has been framed accordingly to provide for this reduction and shows a net surplus of Rs. 3,81,402.

It should be explained that the rebate in Pilotage is to be discontinued wholly because the working account shows a surplus of only Rs. 3,648, and any rebate allowed would therefore have to be appropriated from the fund accumulated for the replacement of the Pilot schooners. The working account in fact will not permit of any rebate in these charges.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The Capital expenditure is provided for under three sections, namely:—

	Estimated outlay 1909-10.
(i) New Works (ordinary) ...	10,09,000
(ii) New Dock Construction...	56,29,000
(iii) Mazagaon-Sewri Reclamation	33,51,000
Rs.	99,89,000

To cover this amount and expenditure already advanced from cash balances on Capital Account, it is proposed to raise loans aggregating Rs. 115 lakhs during 1909, of which Rs. 75 lakhs will be raised in sterling in London.

Provision is made for as expeditious progress as possible under the several heads of work comprised in the estimates for the new docks. Under the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation provision is included for a new Jetty in extension of the Mazagon Coal Bunder and for hards for beaching vessels for repairs, to replace accommodation that will be absorbed by the scheme. The head New Works (ordinary) includes grants for continuing the work of excavating the South Channel to the Victoria Dock, for part cost of a scheme for providing increased accommodation for the labour employed at the docks, for additions to the dredging fleet, and for extension of the Port Trust Workshops. Grants are also provided for completing other works in progress, including the Kasara Basin Reclamation, the New Timber Ponds at Sewri and for laying a new pipe line for conveying kerosine oil from Mody Bay to the Sewri Depots.

The Queen has accepted a photograph of a profile, resembling a human face, which Mr. A. W. Roberts discovered in the beautiful "ribbon cliffs" at Hunstanton, where he resides. The profile is remarkably clear, showing brow, eye, nose, mouth, and a chin A small clump of bushes comes in as a lock of hair.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

Bombay Junior Tournament.

IDAR WIN THE "IDAR," CUP.

The final match in the Bombay Junior Polo Tournament was played yesterday afternoon, at the Gymkhana Club, between Idar and General Alderson's team from Poona. Both sides played the same men who appeared for them in the first round, Maharaj Kishen Singh, the Idar, back, having apparently quite recovered from his accident on Tuesday. Teams:—

Idar.—No. 1 Thakore Bhoor Singh; No 2 Maharaj Kumar Dhoulat Singh; No. 3 Thakore Dhokal Singh; and back, Maharaj Kishen Singh.

General Alderson's Team:—No. 1 Mr. Wallace; No. 2, General Alderson; No. 3, Major Bremner; and back Major Martin.

Umpires:—Captain Greig and Captain Popham.

General Alderson's side attacked at once, but Mr. Wallace put the ball behind. There was missing on both sides; but Mr. Wallace got away with a clear run before him and scored an easy goal. The game moved quickly from one end to the other, but neither goal was in serious danger. Thakore Bhoor Singh tried hard for an opening, but Major Martin just managed to clear by putting the ball out near the corner flag. Idar however kept up the pressure and Maharaj Dhoulat Singh equalised with a fine shot from a difficult angle. The first chukker ended with some wildish hitting in midfield.

Maharaj Kishen Singh cleared well with a back-hander from General Alderson when the second chukker started and the Idar team kept up a warm pressure for some time, Bhoor Singh very nearly scoring. Dhoulat Singh tried a long shot and was just a bit wide, and then Major Martin gave the Poona team relief. Both sides were playing their hardest, and after some stiff play near midfield, Major Bremner came away. Kishen Singh however cleared with a smart back-hander and the game went down to the other end. The Poona men came away together and General Alderson scored them a second goal just as the bugle sounded.

With the commencement of the third chukker Bhoor Singh went well away and with a long shot nearly scored. Major Martin sent the ball back a few yards and Dhoulat Singh dashing up put it through from a short range. Some even play in midfield followed till Bhoor Singh and Dhoulat Singh went well away and Dhokal Singh missed a useful chance. Mr. Wallace and General Alderson put the ball back and the General a little later, with a clear shot at long range, put the ball just a yard or two wide Bhoor Singh made a fine but fruitless effort just as half time was sounded. Half time:—

General Alderson's Team .... 2 Goals.
Idar .... 2 Goals.

The second half opened with even play in midfield for some minutes till Bhoor Singh and Dhokal Singh started a hot attack from which Major Martin twice saved smartly. Dhokal Singh, riding hard across the ground on a fast pony, tried a difficult shot which went wide. Idar kept up a hot attack and Dhoulat Singh sent very wide from a penalty shot. The Poona side had got well away when the chukker ended.

Dhoulat Singh carried the ball down at once on the re-start, but sent the ball behind wide. After another turn in midfield, Dhoulat Singh and Dhokal Singh both missed shots, and Idar although having all the best of the game, were weak before goal. Kishen Singh missed by a foot only. General Aldersons side had a brief burst to the other end but the bugle sounded with the Idar team still pressing.

An extra chukker was played. General Alderson's team took up the attack but Dhokal Singh soon carried the game over the half way line and half a minute later narrowly missed the goal. Kishen Singh at the other end made a fine save when pressed hard by General Alderson. Dhokal Singh dashed away once more and keeping well ahead of the rest scored the winning goal easily. Final:—

Idar .... 3 Goals.
Gen. Alderson's Team.............. 2 Goals.

After the match Mr. Justice Russell as Presiden of the Bombay Club asked Lady Maud Warrender to present the Idar Cup to the winning team. H. E. the Governor and Miss Clarke were also present at the ceremony. Mr. Justice Russell spoke in glowing terms of the sportsmanship of Sir Pertab Singh the donor of the Cup and of General Alderson. He also mentioned their indebtedness to Mr. A. K. Graham for taking up the duties, on Mr. Barraclough's departure for home, of Polo Secretary. He understood, he added, that Lady Maud Warrender had put off her tiger-shooting trip in order to be present. They were very grateful to her and wished her a pleasant trip and a straight gun.

Lady Maud Warrender then presented the Cup to Sir Pertab Singh on behalf of the Idar team.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THIRD DAY.
Tuesday, 9th March, 1909.
Ladies' Day.
Ladies to steer all Yachts and Boats.
H. W. 2-6 p.m. (S.T.)

Handicap Race.—For A Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First prize, value Rs. 45; Second prize, value Rs. 30. Course No. 36. Distance 6·65 miles Start at 5 p.m.

Handicap Race—For B Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs 4. First prize, value Rs 35; Second prize, value Rs 20. Course No 14. Distance 4·6 miles. Start at 4-30 p m.

Handicap Race—For C Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs 3. First prize, value Rs 30; Second prize, value Rs 15; Third prize, value Rs 10. Course No 14. Distance 4·6 miles. Start at 4-15 p m.

Handicap Race—For Ships' Boats, Service Rig. Open to boats of the R N the R I M and the Mercantile Marine. Entrance fee, Rs 3. First prize, value Rs 20; Second prize, Rs 10; Third prize, Rs 5. Course No 42. Distance 5·3 miles. Start at 4·45 p m.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

The Bombay Jackal Club's dinner to Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, M. F. H. will be held in the Club on Saturday 20th March 1909 at 8-45 p.m. Members wishing to attend are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary. Guests will not be allowed.

THE KADIR CUP.

First Entries.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, March 4.

For this year's Kadir Cup, to be run off near Sherpur on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant, the first entries number sixty-eight riders. Almost every rider has entered two horses. Final entries close in the 21st.

BOMBAY RACES.

Twelfth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 6th MARCH.
ADDITIONAL RACE.

Entry closed at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 4th March.

DEALERS AUCTION PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr A Rehman's ch a h Arnica 13-2 3/4 (3 years) Rs. 1,000.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Hachal 13-3 (4 years) Rs. 600.
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Mubrad 14-0 (4 years) Rs. 800. Messrs M Hamdan and A Wahab's roan a h Redbreast (4 years) Rs. 600.
Mr Adil's b a h Bey hazar (6 years) Rs. 1,000.
Mr Jassem Abdul Karim's g a h Telegraph (4 years) Rs. 700.
Messrs Ali Beg Mishree and A M Shamlan's b a h Hundred (5 years) Rs. 800.
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Second Class 14-0 (5 years) Rs. 500.
Mr Abdul Hoosain Callard's g a h Inspector 13-3 1/4 (4 years) Rs. 500.
Mr G K's b a h Sunsun (4 years) Rs. 1,000.
Mr Abdul Aziz Mackenzie's b a h Taimarlung 13-3 1/4 (4 years) Rs. 1,000.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Middleman (5 years) Rs. 600.
Mr Sulleman Oosman Jamal's ch a h Hudhud, 13-2 1/2 (5 years) Rs. 500.
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Zoobair Flag (6 years) Rs. 400.
Mr Hajee Saleh's b a h Waziristan 13-3 3/4 (4 years) Rs. 1,000.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE MEDIUM ARAB PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1906.

W.A.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1906, race value Rs. 400 or over, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs. Winner since above date race value Rs 900, 4lbs in addition to above penalties.

Allowances.—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1908, 4lbs.; Maidens 4lbs; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Distance—about 1 mile.

Entry Rs 5 to close 10 a m on Friday, 5th March with Rs 5 in addition if not struck out before 12 noon on Friday, 5th March, 1909.

HANDICAPS.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Picturesque ...	9	13	Lachlan ...	7	13
Chivalry ...	9	5	St Patrick ...	7	11
Forfeit ...	9	2	Lady Metal ...	7	4
Manlock ...	8	12	Mergul ...	7	1
Paul Pry ...	8	10	Squire Alfred ...	7	0
Admiral Crichton.	8	3	Winsome ...	6	11

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE MARCH PLATE.—About 9 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Sugar Apple ...	9	12	Clear Artist ...	7	5
Admiral Crichton	9	5	Squire Alfred ...	7	4
Ashanti Gold ...	9	1	Cheeky ...	7	3
Lachlan ...	9	0	Umutbee ...	7	2
Mafoota ...	8	9	Sir Galahad ...	6	10

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

	st	lbs		st	lbs
Happy Land ...	10	1	Squire ...	7	11
Plassy ...	10	0	Champion ...	7	10
Zari ...	9	8	Jalmood ...	7	8
Toskin ...	9	7	Winchester ...	7	7
Sherali ...	9	6	Gwalior ...	7	6
Sabah ...	9	3	Hobyian ...	7	6
Prince Chestnut...	9	1	Diamond King...	7	5
Real Blood ...	9	0	Hasty Jack ...	7	5
Rufus ...	8	11	Ariff ...	7	4
Light ...	8	7	Hachal ...	7	4
Murzook ...	8	4	Tamim ...	7	2
Brussels ...	8	1	Raffles ...	7	1
Fairfield ...	8	0	Nagashi ...	6	11
Sirur ...	7	13	Sir George ...	6	9
Gaucho ...	7	12			

If top weight accepting be under 9st 12lbs it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m. on 4th March.

HORSES LEFT IN

after declaration of forfeit at 6 p. m. on Thursday 4th March, 1909:—

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

Chivalry, Forfeit, Manlock, Paul Pry, St. Patrick, Mergul, Squire Alfred and Winsome.

Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 4lbs.

THE MARCH PLATE.—About 9 furlongs.

Sugar Apple, Admiral Crichton, Ashanti Gold, Lachlan, Mafoota, Squire Alfred, Cheeky, Umatbee and Sir Galahad.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Plassy, Zari, Sabah, Prince Chestnut, Rufus, Light, Murzook, Brussels, Fairfield, Sirur, Gaucho, Squire, Champion, Winchester, Gwalior, Hobyian, Diamond King, Hasty Jack, Raffles, Nagashi and Sir George.

NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—About 6 furlongs.

Mizhir Beg, Amir Ali, Mirsa, Malta, Thaboor, Mahdi, Beyhasar, Patel, Taiseer, Goldman, Sandid, Redbreast, Middleman, Hundred, March Past, Rakesh, Racer and Mubrad.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—About one mile.

Silver Prince, Al Fatih, Urgent, England, Brutus, Darianoor, Merrily, Reefat and Meazer.

DEALERS AUCTION PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Arnica, Hachal, Mubrad, Redbreast, Beyhazar, Telegraph, Hundred, Second Class, Inspector, Sunsun, Taimurlung, Middleman, Zoobair Flag, Waziristan.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, arch 4.

FOOTBALL.

The Murray Tournament.

(From our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, March 4.

In the semi-finals of the Murray Football Tournament, played here yesterday, the Durham Light Infantry were beaten by the Highland Light Infantry by three goals to one. The Durhams, who lost ground in the first half, played exceedingly well in the second, and tried hard to equalize, pressing the Highlanders closely; but their goalkeeper was too wide awake.

In the other game which was also a very good one, the Royal Dragoons beat the Middlesex Regiment by two goals to love.

The final between the Highlanders and the Royal Dragoons will be played on Saturday when an excellent game should result.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

HOCKEY.

All-India Tournament.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, March 3.

Four games were played in the second round of the All-India Hockey Tournament on Wednesday afternoon at Allahabad.

The Police beat the Allahabad Volunteers by five goals to one; the Royal Munster Fusiliers beat the Durham Light Infantry by three goals to nil. The Munsters should have won by a larger margin, but were weak in the circle and the Durhams defence was their strongest point. The Northamptons beat the Royal Irish by five goals to three, after an exciting contest.

The best game of the afternoon was between the combined team of the 6th Jats and the 37th Dogras (the Cup-holders), and the Naini Tal Volunteers. This was a splendid exhibition of first-class hockey. The Naini Tal forward division was faster and cleverer than their opponents, but the combined team's defence was magnificent.

At half time the Volunteers were leading by three goals to one but in the second half the Jats and Dogras scored two more goals and the game ended in a draw—three goals each. The tie will be played off to-morrow morning and the semi-finals in the evening.

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

The drawn game in the All-India Hockey Tournament, between the combined teams of the 6th Jats and the 37th Dogras (the Cup-holders), and the Naini Tal Volunteers, was re-played this morning. The Naini Tal Volunteers scored one goal three minutes before "time," and thus enter the semi-finals.

SEMI-FINALS.

Later.

The semi-finals of the All India Hockey Tournament was played at Allahabad this afternoon, when the Royal Munster Fusiliers beat the Northamptonshire Regiment after a strenuous struggle by one goal to love.

The other match was between the Naini Tal Volunteers and the United Provinces Police. This was a splendid game of first class hockey. There was nothing to choose between the teams and everyone recognised that a single lucky stroke might decide the game. Naini Tal had the better forward line and were slightly the faster Team. Ten minutes before time they were leading by three goals to one. Then the Police made a tremendous effort and succeeded in equalising. The Final score was three goals all.

An extra five minutes each way was played and the Naini Tal Volunteers contrived to add three goals to their score the game ending in their favour by six goals to three.

LADY CLARKE MEMORIAL FUND.

The folowing subscriptions in addition to those already acknowledged have been received. As it is proposed to close the Fund on the 15th March further subscriptions should be intimated without delay to any of the Honorary Secretaries or to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr James Begbie, Bank of Bombay.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowled	13,350
Less Error in amount of subscription ...	500
	12,850
H H The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh ...	2,500
H H The Nawab Saheb of Palanpore ...	1,000
H H The Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda ...	500
The Chief of Bhor	500
Mr Nowroji Pestonjee Vakil	500
Mr Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett	400
Messrs Merwanji and Hormusjee Gama ...	300
Mr N M Wadia, C I E	300
Mr Nundlal Thackersey	250
Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit	250
Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Tricumjee Muljee	200
The Hon'ble Mr H E E Procter... ...	100
Mr Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	100
Rao Bahadur Vissanjee Khimjee	100
Mr and Mrs Rustomjee Byramjee Jejeebhoy	100
Carried forward ...	19,950
	Rs.
Brought forward	19,950
Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Dastur Ardarbad of Poona...	100
Mr R H S Isaacs	100
Mr A J Raymond	100
Mr Nursey Khatow	100
Mr A Well Wisher...	100
Messrs Abdulla Salemahomed & Co	100
Messrs Joosub Hajee Esmail & Co	100
Mr J David...	75
Mr Soosamull Sewdial	51
Mr Rustomjee Nowrojee Wadia ...	50
Mr R D Sethna	50
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M Mehta	50
Mr N S E Nissim	50
Mr Cama	50
Mr Chatterbhooj Haree	50
Mr Vullabhdass Dyal	50
Messrs Chhotalal Naginchand & Co	50
Messrs M M Bottlewalla & Co ...	50
Mr S A Nathan	50
Mr W A Chambers...	50
Mr Ganeshlall Sobagmull	50
Mr Chooniram Jesraj	50
The Hon'ble Mr G Owen Dunn ...	50
Mr Cowasji Jehanghir	50
Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit	50
Mr N V Mandlik	50
Carried forward ... ... Rs.	21,606
	Rs.
Brought forward ...	21,606
Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji ...	30
Mr Runchordas Virjivandas	30
Mr Pestonjee C Sethna	30
Mr M H Hakim, Bar-at-Law, S C Court...	25
Mr Hormusjee L Batlivalla	25
Mr Meher Hoshung Dastur	25
Mr A Parsi	25
Mrs Firozsha Pestonjee Jehangir ...	25
Mr Dharamsey Lalji	25
Mr M A Hyeem	25
Mr Tansookroy Bhabma	25
Mr Veljee Bhimjee	25
Mr Virjlal Dewcurn	25
Mr Khimjee Waljee Mabany	25
Mr Hurmudrai Ramnarayan	25
Mr Motilal Jewaladut	25
Mr Talakchand Heormichand	25
Mr Oojamsey Pitamber	25
Mr R P Masani	20
Kr A Gittens	20
Mr Gusanand Wasudev	20
Mr S Benjamin	20
Mr Hurmunrai Gunshamdas	20
Mr Hurmundrai Sorujmull	20
Carried forward ... ... Rs.	22,191
	Rs.
Brought forward ...	22,191
Mr Ramnarayan Buldev	20
Mr Ramamusdass Ramchander	20
Mr Joharmull Soonirmull...	20
Mr Benodiram Balchand	20
Mr Hurdujal Ridarmull	20
Mr Khetsidas Hurmundrai	20
Dr Sorab C Hormusjee	15
Mr Sorabjee Framjee Banker	15
Mr K S Chapgar	15
Mr Chunilal Girdharlal	15
Mr G E Thomas	15
Mr N G Velinkar	10
Mr A "Well-wisher"	10
Mr A M Meyer	10
Luxmichand Gopaldas Doshi of Rajkot ...	5
Rs....	22,421

J. A. D. McBain
Cowasji Jehangir
Jehangir Bomanji Petit
Dwarkadas Dharamsey
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," March 4.)

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Assistant Collector Kalyan Prant is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Kalyan Murbad and Shahapur and the District Local Board of Thana vice Mr. K. B. Vasudev, resigned.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudeo to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Bhiwndi, Vada and Mahim in the Thana District vice Mr. Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha, resigned.

Mr. Janardan Bhivrao Potnis, Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette in the Thana District vice Mr. Annaji Ramchandra Pethe resigned.

Mr. J. B. Vacha, District Deputy Collector in charge Salsette, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette in the Thana District vice Mr. A. K. Kama, resigned.

Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, District Deputy Collector, Bhiwndi, is appointed to be a nominated member [illegible] the Taluka Local Boards of Bhiwndi, Vada, [illegible] Mahim in the Thana District vice Mr. J. B. [illegible] resigned.

Mr. Waman Gangadhar Pendse, B.A., Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated [illegible] of the Taluka Local Board of Anand in the [illegible] District vice Mr. Vinayak Harischandra [illegible] B.A., resigned.

Mr. Abdul Razaak valad Mahomed Sayad, Patil of Manor, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Mahim in the Thana District vice Mr. Narayan Sakharam Padke, deceased.

Mr. Wasudev Vinayac Tomgaokar, Head Karkun, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Yaval in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. Purshottam Balwant Ghanekar resigned.

The election of Mr. Shrikrishna Khanderao Bengaly Mamlatdar as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board Nagar is approved.

Mr. Yasin Dadamaya is nominated a member of the District Local Board Satara vice Mr Abdul Hussein deceased.

The election of Mr Lakshman Balaji Jagalpure Mamlatdar as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Amalner in the East Khandesh District in approved.

Mr Soobrao Shivram Shirali, Range Forest Officer Hukeri, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Yamkanmardi Municipality in the Belgaum District vice Mr. Yaman Ramchandra Herekar, transferred.

Mr. R B Kittur Mamlatdar, has been elected Vice President of the Taluka Local Board, Navalgund in the Dharwar District, vice Mr M M Gangolli, resigned.

Mr G K Kumble, Mamlatdar of Belgaum, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Belgaum in the Belguam District vice Mr G L Gajendragadkar, resigned on transfer.

The election of Mr Laxman Balaji Jagalpure, Mamlatdar of Amalner, as Vice-President of Amalner Municipality is approved.

The election of Mr Laxman Khanderao Kulkarn[i] Mamlatdar of Chopda, as Vice-President of th[e] Chopda Municipality is approved.

The election of Mr Trimbak Vinaylk Chandorkar acting Mahalkari, Parola, as Vice-President, Parola Municipality, is approved.

Lieutenant-Colonel R W S Lyons, MD, I M S, and Major C T Hudson. I M S respectively delivered over and received charge of the Superintendent and Medical Officer, Dharwar Prison, on the 22nd February.

Major R H Price, I M S, and Captain C S Lowson, I M S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Medical Officer. Ahmedabad Central Prison, on the 27th February.

Mr C H Briesley and Captain C S Lowson, I M S respectively delivered over and received charge of the Superintendent Ahmedabad Central Prison, on the 27th February.

Mr K C Rushton delivered over and Mr. O C G Hayter received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, B B & C I Railway, in the 16th February.

Mr Gopal Ramchandra Balekundri, Mamlatdar, taluka Kod in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Ali Muhammad Hassan Ali Akhund, First Class Subordinate Judge. Hyderabad, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Hyderadad Sessions Division, and to direct, under section 193 (2) of the Code, that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad may make over to him for trial.

Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vasir Muhammad, B. A., Probationary Deputy Collector, passed the Higher Standard Customs Departmental Examination on 19th December.

Mr. Ramchandra Yashavant Chaubal, Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days with effect from 11th March or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Vishnu Vinayak Bakare, B. A., to act as Huzur Deputy Collector Ratnagiri, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ramchandra Yashavant Chaubal or pending further orders.

The appointment of Mr. Hira Govan as a Counciliator in the Pardi Taluka of the Surat District, cancelled at his own request.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Members and Secretary of the Rule Committee under section 123 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908). The first meeting of the Committee will be held in the Chamber Library of the High Court on Saturday, the 13th March at 11-30 a. m.:—

President. The Honourable the Chief Justice. Members. The Honourable Mr. Justice Davar, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The Honourable Mr. Justice Heaton, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. D. Chamier, Bar-at-Law, High Court, Bombay. M. B. Chaubal, B.A., L.L.B., Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay. C. A. Kinkid, I. C. S., District Judge of Poona. V. B. F. Bayley, Attorney of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Secretary. S. B. Upasani, B.A., LL. B., Assistant Registrar, High Court Appellate Side, Bombay.

Kashinath Shesho, Candidate Vaccinator Dharwar Zilla. S. D., is permited to resign the service with effect from 1st February.

Candidate Sidram Malkhpa is appointed Candidate Vaccinator Dharwar Zilla, S. D., on probation for one year, with effect from 1st February vice Kashinath Shesho, resigned.

Mr. J. F. B, Hartshorne Assistant Collector and Magistrate Third Class, Ahmedabad District is invested additional powers:—

Mr J. S. Rege, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Broach returned from leave and resumed charge of duties on 16th instant.

Messrs. H.R. Kothawala and H. Stanley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, the 17th instant, and Mr. Kothawala resumed charge of the office of the Dupty Superintendent of Police Kaira, on the 22nd idem.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I C S, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, W D, West Khandesh, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the subdivision comprising the Sakri, Taloda, Shahada and Nandurbar Talukas including the Navapur Petha.

Messrs. R R Boyd and K C Rushton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, on the 22nd February

Mr. D G Mackenzie, I C S, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Malegaon Sub-Division Magistrate for the Malegaon Sub-Division comprising Malegaon, Baglan, Kalvan and Nandgaon Talukas.

Mr K G Kalghatgi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, handed over, and Mr A N Master, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, received charge of the Bijapur Forest Division on the 15th February.

Sergeant R Rooks, Supervisor, First Grade, is transferred from the Belgaum to the Kanara District to take charge of the Yellapur Sub-Division.

Mr E M Duggan, B Sc, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months from 8th April or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

On return from combined leave, Mr J A Gayer, Honorary Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Satara District.

BY THE WAY.

GENERAL BOOTH'S HEALTH.

The latest statement regarding the health of General Booth is that he continues well. There is continual improvement in his sight. His inability—before his operation—to see the faces of his audience tried him greatly; but now, not only will he be able to distinguish his auditors, but he will be able to read with some degree of pleasure, as already he is able, though somewhat slowly, to make out moderately small newspaper type. And every day, of course, the strength of the eye is increased and its sight improved, while the patient's general health is all that could be desired. Arrangements have now been made for his Scandinavian journey.

RACING ON SNOWSHOES.

By travelling ninety miles across an unknown country, and mostly in the dark, in fifteen hours the winner of the military ski race in the Swedish Northern Games has splendidly shown the possibilities of snow-shoes as a means of locomotion. In a former contest, some years ago, over a distance of 138 miles, the start was made at six o'clock one morning, and the majority of the competitors completed the journey early in the afternoon of the following day; while in a more recent race the first man home, a Finn, covered the distance, forty miles, at an average speed of eight and-a-half miles an hour.

CIVILITY OF CORNISH FOLK.

Mr. J. Harris Stone, M.A., F.L.S., in a paper in the "Antiquary" on some of the ancient remains in Cornwall, pays a warm tribute to the civility of the people of that county: And here (he says) let me record how pleasant it is to travel about in the country districts in Cornwall. Few of the people you meet cross your path without passing the time of day. If you ask the way, you are invariably answered civilly. You are not told to go straight on, and then ask again. No, you are directed with great minuteness of detail as to the proper course you should take. . . . As likely as not, so I have found it, your casually picked-up friend will say, after an elaborate explanation of the right way, that you will never find it alone, and set off with you to the point you wish to gain. It is a good thing to learn that there is at least one county in England where old-world courtesy has not yet died out. But we dare say there are others of which the same could be written.

TOBACCO A PAYING CROP.

Tobacco, in certain parts of the United States, at all events, is a very paying crop. The skilful farmer, according to Mr. W. D. Allen, in "Chambers's Journal," may grow such a fine quality of tobacco that from a little patch of five or six acres his harvest may be enough to give him a profit of one hundred pounds sterling or more in a year. Some of the "weed," as it is called in the United States, is in such demand for the pipe and cigarette of the Englishman and Frenchman that the farmer sells it at what would be three shillings a pound in English money.

WHERE THE BEST COMES FROM.

The principal region from which the best tobacco comes is located in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, also in portions of Indiana and Ohio. In Kentucky is what is known as the Blue Grass district, so called because of the beautiful colour of the grass which springs from its fields and valleys—a hue nearer blue than green. From the Blue Grass district comes much of the tobacco which reaches Great Britain—a "leaf" which is of a rich brown in tint and highly prized for the pipe. From the Blue Grass also comes most of what is called the Burley, another fine quality, which is made into chewing tobacco for the American and German.

A TOBACCO WAR.

This tobacco country contains no less than one hundred and fifty thousand farmers most of whom depend upon the plant for a livelihood. In a single year a harvest has been gathered for which the rest of America and Europe have paid the tobacco farmers the sum of five million pounds sterling. The great wealth which comes from the soil has caused this part of the United States to be the scene of what might be called a miniature war. Bands of armed men have roamed over it destroying warehouses and homes, burning tobacco barns, even killing and injuring those who would attempt to defend their property from destruction. Many of these marauders are tobacco-growers themselves who have formed a trust and are endeavouring to force everyone who raises tobacco to join them. In some parts of the tobacco country a state of anarchy literally exists.

RATTLESNAKE PIE.

Poor Mr. Taft! New Orleans wishes to do him honour, and to that end has invited him to a banquet which, we should say, will be a grim memory with him to the end of his days. It is—says the Press—to surpass the most opulent feast recorded in history. Ten thousand oysters as "large as dinner-plates" are now fattening for it at the mouth of the Bayou. Rattlesnake pies are being prepared; some fine fat alligators are to be sacrificed for the provision of steaks; and lighted alcohol will be served in silver bowls in a darkened hall while darkies chant Creole songs. Poor Mr. Taft! Tickets for the banquet will cost twenty-six dollars, and Cardinal Gibbons will bless the meal before it begins. We hope Mr. Taft will live to bless it when it is over. And the eccentricity of the orgy has been designed with the object of reviving New Orlean's reputations as the paradise of the gourmet! There is humour in that. A gourmet finding himself in paradise by paying five guineas for a meal of rattlesnake pie and flaming alcohol should be a joysome sight.

THE LOST WATER.

The lost water's deep below, deep below the peat,
I can hear it singing, singing, in the summer stillness sweet,
The water from the streamlet that goes, no soul knows where,
That slips away 'neath boulders grey by sheets of thyme-bloom fair,
In the lonely misty darkness all the wand'ring dreams to meet.
The lost water's far below, far below the green,
'Neath the cotton grass that waves aloft its knots of silver sheen,
'Neath the faint blue mist of harebells shimm'ring softly down the hill,
I can hear it singing, singing, o'er the thrushes' tender trill,
While to list the gaunt red rowans thro' the stillness downward lean.
The lost water us'd to run across the moor, they say,
But the fairies lov'd its singing and tempted it away,
To the dimness of the underworld, the darkness of the peat,
To the caves below the boulder-stones, but ah! lost water sweet,
I hear your song of longing for the green world and the day.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

The story of headgear grows more enthralling and more endless every week, writes our Paris lady correspondent, and the thoughts of the milliner are "long, long thoughts" at present. Even the modiste in a small way, who is far from having "arrived," and whose camp is pitched on the wrong side of the river, has her castles in Spain built on the airy fabric of straw and feathers, which, by dint of their startling originality—at a moment when originality ranks before everything—and extraordinary "chic," are to win her an El Dorado in the Rue de la Paix, furnished in white and gold, with a quarter of an acre of published and an ascenseur lined with mirrors. Truth to tell, the great showrooms devoted to the cult of the hat are the scenes of the most stirring energy and activity just now. A steady stream of eager shoppers besieges them all day, and an endless chatter of gay voices continues from morn to night, while no matter how daring or how quaint the model, madame—with a skill which is three parts magic—manages to poise it at an angle or with a tilt which seems to endow it with part of the wearer's personality, and give it an air of having been made for her, and her alone.

DRAPED CROWNS AND GATHERED BRIMS.

For elderly women, the most successful hat, curiously enough, is carried out in imitation of the "Cherry Ripe" hat which was such a familiar sight in English nurseries nearly a quarter of a century ago. With its large draped crown and slightly irregular brim in drawn silk. instead of the original muslin, it has a very softening and charming effect with a face which is becoming aged and "ride," inspite of care and attention. The effect of the hat depends on its being made full enough by means of its soft poufs and gaugings, and of these there should be at least five lines in the crown and four in the brim the last two being introduced close together at the edge. Many quaint hats are being made and launched in crinoline. Some of them are like the hussar cap, with a small brim, which is added low down over the ears in the most uncompromising manner, while the trimming consists of nothing more than a bunch of added yellowish brown roses, with foliage added. Another very high crown, which gradually graws smaller as it rises to the top, is carried out in drawn silk in the curious and effective tint of pale ale. The trimming of this model represents one of the most approved schemes of the moment, consisting as it does of strings of jet beads, three in number, which are looked at intervals all round.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE OSTRICH PLUME.

For the smart, full dress hat the favourite trimming is the ostrich feather, and the coming season will see once again the triumph of the curled ostrich plume. Most hats are trimmed with a bouquet of tips in different sizes, but on a few the Amazone or long plume, which is so beautiful in its entirety, is used as well. This plume begins and ends in front, from whence there springs a thick bunch of ospreys, white or black, as the case may be, a large jet cabuchon placing a note of brightness in what would otherwise—in the case of the all black hat—be a somewhat mat scheme. The use of the ostrich plume is very welcome, for a good ostrich feather outlasts many generations of hats, nearly every well-dressed elegante, and especially the frugal Frenchwoman, having her boxes of curled or uncurled plumes, which are kept from year to year in preparation for a sudden demand. The touch or jet is on all millinery, black or coloured, but one is inclined to wonder whether the vogue is not too hotly pursued to last under such general conditions for very much longer.

COLOURS FOR THE HALF-SEASON.

Already we are talking and thinking so much of spring and spring goods that it is little to be wondered at that the half-season hat of taffetas or soft satin is rapidly ousting the fur toque as well as the felt example. The transition to crinoline and straw is, besides, always a natural one during February, while the coloured hats, which are as much in evidence as they were last spring, are delightful heralds of the good time to come. These are not necessarily introduced to match the dresses, but are generally preferred in a contrasting note, always provided it is the right one. There are brown shades, galore, which run up the scale from pale ale to the deepest marron while there are in addition plenty of bright strong tones to counteract the soft warm mole tints. With brown costumes a decided green is often worn. which includes emerald, reseda, duck's egg and every kind of mauve, purple, and violet and worn above the masses of hair, as seen in the modern chignons these coloured hats are both pretty and effective.

FASHIONS FOR PAILLETTES.

For hotel and restaurant dinners, hats and dresses are both a glitter with sequins, the paillettes, in the former case, being introduced on draped and gauged net, while in the latter they are used sparingly in alternation with embroidery. A pretty white tulle gown was embroidered in sprigs of coloured flowers, in the form of moss rosebuds and pansies, with here and there a little patch of iridescent sequins in a lattice-work design. The same idea was very effectively carried out in grey tulle, the flowers being designed in contrasting colourings, such as yellow and prune, and suplemented with black and silver sequins.

SOME NEW HANDKERCHIEFS.

Colour pervades everything. Even the new handkerchiefs are not exempt, designs shown by the lingeres having coloured foundations, with white lines or stripes. Some are designed with white centres and coloured hems, while others again are carried out in plaids and checks. Until the snow-white gown comes in again—end it is absolutely assured for the summer—the only white seen on dresses at the present moment is introduced in the form of neckbands or small, square empiecements, and set in guimpes of dyed tulle and lace. The plainest and most practical of dresses must have a coloured top to match the skirt, which is nearly always of the corselet or princess type.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	7	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	7	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	1	1	1
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	21
Total	36	28	135
This day last year	34	31	147

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

March 3rd, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	50	58	11
B	181	216	46
C	90	78	6
D	54	76	13
E	102	74	10
F	37	2	0
G	52	3	1
Total to date	566	507	87
Total rats killed			1,073

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

THE HERO AND THE CIRCLE.

There is a hero in the new play at the Lyric "The Chief of Staff," who is going to make a lot of trouble for the hearts of feminine playgoers. I have seen him from the dress-circle, where the maidens of bashful fifteen most do congregate, and I know. There's nothing like a place in the dress-circle if you want to get at the strength and extent of the romantic hero's appeal to the tender feelings encased in bodice and blouse. It is here where you come in contact with the working pulses of effect: where you are borne in upon by "th' electric thrill, the touch Of life, which almost seems too much"—to quote Longfellow's lines to "A Perfect Day," and to adapt them to a reflection upon the influence of A Perfect Man. I can only liken the difference between sitting in the stalls and sitting in the dress-circle to the difference between being in the editor's room and being in the printing room. All is calm and critical investigation in the one; in the other, all is fuss and fret and fidget. The dress-circle vibrates with the riotous machinery of the youthful heart, so much so that when, at the close of "The Chief of Staff," I stooped down to fetch my hat from beneath my seat, I found that it had moved three or four inches from the spot in which I had placed it originally.

A MISERABLE JOKE.

But I will not dwell upon the sensitiveness of the dress-circle on first nights. The subject bears with it distressing recollections. It once got me into the black books of one of our most delightful romantic actor-managers, and it was a long time before my name was erased from them. We had happened upon the topic of first-night audiences, their tone, temper, and as forth, and he had declared that the dress-circle was a much more impressionable mark to play at than either the pit or the gallery. "My boy," he said, "the dress-circle on a first night is as sensitive as—as—as"—"As sensitised paper?" was my unhappy suggestion. The criminal utterance was made three or four years ago. My pardon is only three or four weeks old.

COLONEL STEPHEN CAVENDISH.

The hero at the Lyric, who bears the same distinguished title as this paragraph, will as I have said, make sad havoc with the hearts of girls who go down to the play in hats. He is as gorgeously handsome as the hero of everybody's first novel, and he never takes a single step without remembering with pride that both his exquisitely chiselled legs are in brown riding boots. He carries his straight-cut Cavendish figure, with its Cavendish square shoulders with the air of a coloured supplement of all the crack regiments of the British Army, and lets his eye "pry through the portage of the head like the brass cannon"—setting the teeth and stretching the nostrils wide, holding hard the breath and bending up every spirit to his full height, and generally conducting himself as if he were Henry V. perpetually "Before Harfleur." His cultured ways are physically cultured ways, and his voice, even when it is employed in the love-making business, rattles with the anger of the ocean wave. Moreover, he wears one arm in a sling. The drama has no use for a hero with his foot in a sling—nor have the drama's most loyal patrons, those girls who go down to the play in hats. Many of the war heroes one meets in Pall Mall and St. James' Street carry cork legs beneath their Poole-cut, trousers. Some have their necks cocked all awry. But alas! there is no romance in real bodily hurt. Of the slings and arrows of the outrageous fortunes of war it is only the slings that appeal to the soldier heroes of the stage. A sling on the arm is worth two on the legs—especially when it is a nice broad, black silk sling. Such as is so becomingly worn by Colonel Stephen Cavendish. When the god of Love shoots his arrows into the Lyric dress-circles, he shoots them straight from the hero's sling. The heart machinery here never throbbed so violently as when the heroine asked how the hero's arm was and the hero replied, with touching unconcern, "Oh, that's all right thanks another splinter to be removed from the wound, but that's nothing!" It must have been the effects of this heroic speech that moved my hat along under the seat.

SUCCESS SURE AND CERTAIN.

Such is the hero (magnificently impersonated by Mr. Lewis Walter) of Mr Ronald MacDonald's dashing and picturesque drama, "The Chief of Staff." Such is Colonel Stephen Cavendish of whom it is cunningly hinted, before he swings into our presence, that no woman can resist him and no man defeat him; who in the revolver-banging atmosphere of an inland Republican state of South America carries all before him like a human avalanche: who laughs lightly and carelessly at the notion of being in constant danger of death at the hand of an Anarchist seceratary, and allows this villainous creature the free run of the Presidencia, to the obvious peril of everybody frequenting—though this does not seem to occur to the gallant Colonel; who takes all the blame of a "Society Divorce" situation, of which another man is really the co-respondent—this "to oblige a friend"; who is twice caught in a murderous trap by the play's representatives of evil, and in each case comes out "top dog!" and who in the end wins the heart of the heroine who had begun by hating him—and as bitterly as Lady Anne hated the Duke of Gloucester at the beginning, though not for the same reason.

> Was ever woman in this humour woo'd?
> Was ever woman in this humour won?

Well, she is woo'd and won sure enough by Colonel Stephen Cavendish, and in so brave a fashion that Mr. Waller's legion of admirers give frantic vent to their congratulations upon his success. The play is honest and straightforward stuff, particularly in sentiment, and should fill the Lyric for many nights. 'Tis not as exciting as "A White Man" nor as picturesque as "Monsieur Beaucaire," but 'twill serve.

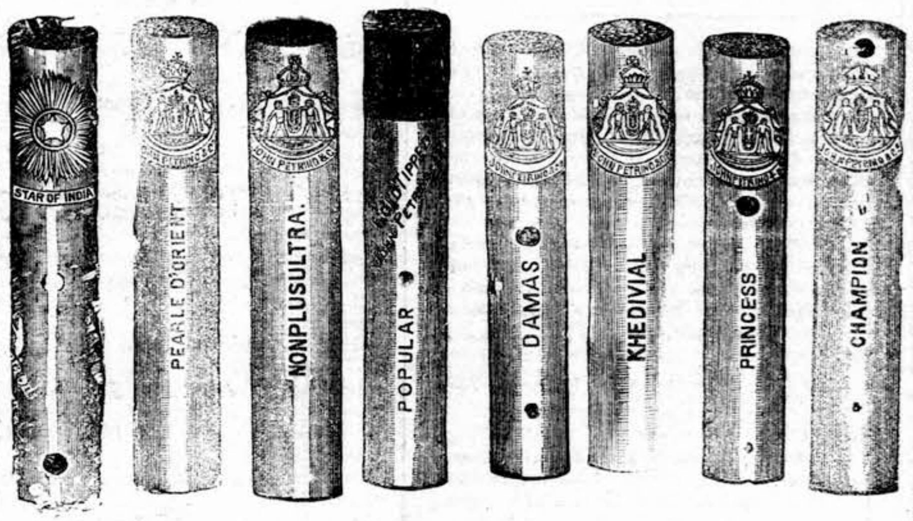
THE CHIEFS OF CAST.

To say that Mr. Lewis Waller makes a handsome Stephen would be to insist that black was dark, and that water was wet. His heroic personality dominates the play; and the play thus benefits very considerably in the department of romance. The heroine, Iduna de Solatierra, finds an uncommonly distinguished representative in Miss Elvyn D'Alroy; Mr. A. E. George's Major Dennis O'Driscoll is a firm and humorous sketch of an Irish soldier devoted both to his duty and to his "chief of staff"; Mr. William Haviland is a desperately dignified Spanish General; the Anarchist secretary "deforme'd, unfinishe'd," and with a very wicked eye, is excellently played br Mr. Shiel Barry; Miss Madge Titheridge brings a deal of fire and spirit into the character of maid servant, one of the secretary's confederates; and the part of a passionate wife, without a passion for hr husband, is admirably acted by Miss Auriol Lee.

AN UNWORTHY GRUMBLE.

If, in the telling of his story, Mr. Ronald MacDonald could have relied more upon plain language and plain actions than upon one-sided messages on staff telephones, military passwords, cyphers, and the changing of letters into their wrong envelopes, the sequence of his episodes would stand out in clearer cutline to spectators not gifted with the enviable talent for sitting out four acts of a play without once taking their attention off the proceedings. I do not possess that talent myself, and I fear that much important matter in the way of intricate detail escaped my mental grasp during the few flying seconds that I took sight of a beautiful lady in the stalls through my opera-glasses. My own fault? Certainly. Still, I really think that authors of melodrama might occasionally allow for such lapses. They are but human. And the melodramatist's first duty is to humanity. It is ungallant of the author who visits confusion upon a man merely because he demonstrates, for the briefest moment, his admiration for a specimen of Nature's loveliest work! I will still stick to it, however, that it was entirely my own fault. No one could be more ready than I to accept the whole blame and nothing but the blame. Not even Colonel Stephen Cavendish?

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs. **4-0**
Princess „ „ **3-0**
Pearled' Orient,, „ **3-4**
Damas „ „ **2-4**
Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs. **2-8**
Non Plus Ultra ... „ **2-8**
Khedivial ... „ **2-0**
Champion ... „ **1-8**

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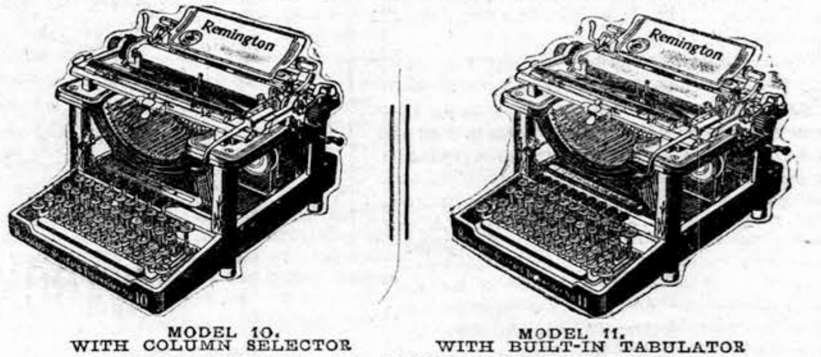
REMINGTON
Is the History of the Writing Machine.



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WITH COLUMN SELECTOR
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WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR
NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.
IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.
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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
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MODERN
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
MADE IN THREE SIZES.
NICKEL AND SILVER CASES.

NICKEL SILVER CASES,
Rs. 22 and Rs. 23.
STERLING SILVER CASES,
Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.
Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the **New Edition of our Catalogue o Watches**, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.
Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.
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OF A
Piano
is an important matter.
You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.
Rose & Co.,
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Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of
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On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR. ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR. ROBERTS ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD. BRIDPORT.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?
Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?
That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.
Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.
The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.
"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial, of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.
Name..........
Address..........

CARLTON WHISKY
CARLTON WHISKY
FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPY LTD
24 & 25, HART ST. BLOOMSBURY, LONDON W.C.
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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD.,
LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.
Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 3, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 4, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 15/16	Ex	1-4
3 do. Rentes	97 3-4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 5/8		1-8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 1/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/8		3-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8		3-16
do. in New York ...	50 1/4		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·51 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 5/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th Jan. 09
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8		1/4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/3		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England £250,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by sales from the East.

LONDON, 3rd March 1909.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 2,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 16,40,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 1,80,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 20,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 93 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 93 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 2,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 2,60,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 6,80,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 9,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 93 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Madras at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 93 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta 15·94.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale.......... ..Rs. 31,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 30,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with fair demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Quiet
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 ,,
Imports	12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·11+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·03	5·04	5·05	5·06	5·06
+05	+04	+03	+03	+02

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·02	4·98	4·95	4·93
+02	+02	+01	+01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	23,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	15,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000 ,,
Do to Continent	4,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·85—unchgd

Futures—Month of May 9·53+06
Do. do. July 9·49+05 } Advanced on favourable cables and on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May
Do. do. July } Mutilated
Closing Tone of Spot.—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C I. F., 39 3-4—May-June—London—Steady.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 1-4—May-June—London—Value

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 3-4—March-April—Sellers—Steady.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 3-4—April-May—Sellers—Steady.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs.—40 1-4—Mar.-April—Sellers.—Done.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 1-4—March-April—Sellers—Done

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 39 1-4 April-May.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—40 3-8—March-April.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber 5/2 1/2 Value.

Arrivals:—
"Kilchattan."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [4TH MARCH, 1909,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
4 Bundles Rs......	8,000	Busreh...	M. Mackenzie & Co.
2 Bundles Rs	3,000	C. Mandvie	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	4,980	Bagdad ...	A. Menashy
Gold Coins......	725		
Rupees	2,200		
1 Bundle Rs.......	2,500	Mahomerah	E. Hayim.
4 Bundles Sovs...	5,250	Busreh......	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins ...	3,240		
Rupees	8,113		
1 Case Sovs	37,500	London ...	Cox & Co.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 4 lacs up.

Exchange :—

Notwithstanding a disappointing Council bill sale yesterday the market here opened very steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand Bank bills was available in more than one quarter. There has been a small demand for the latter for mail requirements, and in some cases the rate was available for the month. Credits remain very scarce but no Bank will buy under 1s 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits and some Banks are unwilling to work under 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shangbai—30 days' sight ...	171 1-4

Government Paper :—

There has been very little done in this market to-day. Rates opened at 93 11-16 for Cash and 93 3-4 for the Settlement and have not varied throughout the day. Calcutta market also is very quiet at 93 5-8 for ready and 93 3-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	93·11
1st Settlement ... ... ,,	93·12

Bullion:—

On Wednesday Bar silver in London fell 3-16 to 23 1-8 ready and 23 3-16 for two months' delivery and New York was 3-8 down at 50 1-4. Locally the market has been steady the ready rate being 59 5-16 ex-duty. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Good Broach opened at Rs. 233 and other prices a trifle steadier than last evening closing rates. Later on good Broach steadied to Rs. 234 and closes as under. A moderate business is reported in Broach, but in other descriptions sellers are scarce. Bengals are firm at our quotations.

For ready cotton there was again a good demand by Japan shippers and mills, and sales are reported to have reached 7,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	240	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	234 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	217	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	212	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	208	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	208	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	200	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	193	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	199	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	202	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	190	,,
Good Westerns	219	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	235-8	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	8,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June-July
5·05	5·05	5·06	5·08
+02	+01	+01	+02

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·08	5·04	4·99	4·97	4·95
+02	+02	+01	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little business passing and we quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 7 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... ,, 7 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small inquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni Rs. 6 8 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May... ,, 7 7 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April ,, 7 8 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 44 0 0
Muggie ... ... ,, 44 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ,, 53 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... ,, 39 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0
March-April ... ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 14 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 21 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.
Tone—No business.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May ... ... Rs. 5 12 0 R. T.
White Pessi Apl.-May 85 p.c. ... ,, 6 0 0 ,,
Hard red ... ... 38 8 0 per candy.
Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,443 1-2
India	73
Indian Specie Bank	58 1-2

Mills :—

David	441 1-4
Manockji Petit	3,197 1-2 April
New Great Eastern	205
Phœnix	100

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	115
,, ,, ,, Pref. ...	151 X. D.
Bombay Flour Mill ...	900 C. D.
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	345 April

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Ahmedabad-Prantej	575 X. D.
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,174 bales.
Wheat	8,825 cwts.
Linseed	8,036 ,,
Rapeseed	2,830 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,633 ,,
Poppyseed...	11 ,,
Groundnuts	2,556 ,,
Castorseed...	5,161 ,,
Rice	20,413 ,,
Myrabollams	3,390 ,,
Cottonseed	15,520 ,,
Mowraseed...	35 ,,
Gram	731 ,,
Joowar	1,220 ,,
Maize	nil

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Auctions in Coal Shares took place to-day at the following rates :—

Phudaritand 5 1-8, British Indian 3-3-16, Oriental 3-1-16, Reliance 27, Phalaritand 5 3-4 and Sudreadih 5 1-4.

The following ordinary sales are also reported—Baraboni 18 3-4, Bengal Bhatdie 19 5-8, Ghusick and Muslia 15, Jumeri 9 3-4 to 9 5-8, Kosoonda 38 to 37 1-2, Mucheriadih 8 to 8 1-4, Oriental 3 3-8, Phularitand 5 7-8 and Raneegunge 19 1-4 to 19 3-8.

COUNCIL BILLS IN LONDON.

Improved Demand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Signs of returning activity in the Indian trade continue to develop. The Secretary of State, though he only advertised thirty lakhs of Council Bills last month, found demand so much stronger than anticipated for financing the coming Punjab wheat crop, that he disposed of fifty-one and three-quarter lakhs at usual rates, and thirty lakhs are offered for next week. The whole of the proceeds of these Council Bill sales are now being paid into the gold standard reserve in London and the Secretary of State has intimated that this will continue until the end of the current official year.

The Railway revenue in India has meanwhile begun to increase again, but a deficit of from four to five crores must still be anticipated in the Government of India Budget for the year.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for February.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines returns for last month :—

Mysore West.—2,304 tons tailings cyanided yielded 134ozs. gold.

Balaghat.—2,750 tons ore crushed yielded 1,491ozs. gold ; 4,550 tons tailings, cyanided 288ozs, making a total yield of 1,779ozs., compared with 2,076ozs. in January and 2,021ozs. in December.

Ooregum.—9,750 tons ore crushed, yielded 6,078ozs. gold ; 9,332 tons tailings, cyanided 995ozs., making a total yield of 7,073ozs., compared with 7,050ozs. in January and 10,600ozs. in December.

Nundydroog.—1,550 tons ore crushed, yielded 369ozs. gold ; 6,750 tons of tailings cyanided 640ozs., from plates, etc., 3,280ozs., making a total yield of 4,289ozs. compared with 6,963ozs. in January and 7,197ozs. in December.

Mysore.—18,050 tons ore crushed yielded 16,047ozs. gold; 16,470 tons tailings cyanided 2,041ozs., making a total yield of 18,088ozs., compared with 19,495ozs. in January and 21,017ozs. in December.

Champion Reef.—13,150 tons ore crushed yielded 6,431ozs. gold; 18,904 tons tailings cyanided 2,281ozs ; making a total yield of 8,712ozs.; compared with 9,641ozs. in January and 9,737ozs. in December.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,442½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 ,,	73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma......	100	...	6 ,,	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615½
Bombay United......	250	250	20	497½
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,630
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	106½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	411½
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	320
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		252½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	400
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor..............	500	500	25	790
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.............	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,197Ap
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	720
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,020
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta..........	250	200	20	195
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,325
Textile...............	500	500	30	1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India........	1,000	1,000	2	520

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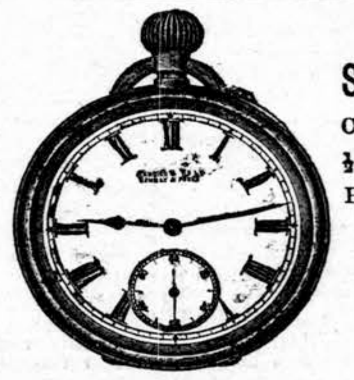

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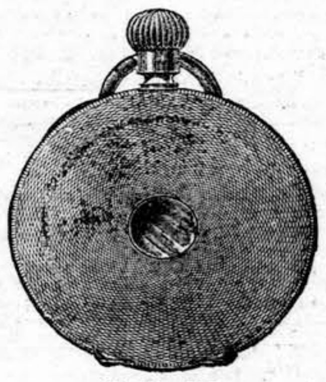

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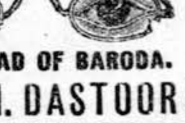

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 28th February.—Owing to the notoriously congested nature of the town, plague has been persistent in its havoc during the past several years in Bellary. In June, 1908, Government gave a special grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Bellary Municipality for opening up the congested areas and for laying out new streets and drains within those areas. Under the orders of the Sanitary Engineer, a survey of the existing lanes and streets were made. The Chairman of the Municipal Council submitted proposals for the acquisition of houses in congested areas. The selection was made with a view to disturbing as little as possible the possession of valuable property, while at the same time providing for an appreciable improvement of the town. The cost of the acquisition had been roughly estimated at Rs. 57,785 dealing with only a part of what was wanted in Brucepettah. A complete scheme for that part of the town would involve at the most moderate computation a further expenditure of a lakh of rupees. On a reference from Government, the Council agreed to carry out the scheme piecemeal as funds permitted. At the cost of the Municipality a staff comprising a Deputy Tahsildar and Revenue Inspector was appointed to complete the preliminary steps for acquisition of houses in the current year from the grant of Rs. 50,000. The Collector had originally submitted proposal to Government involving an expenditure of Rs. 76,000. The Order of Government, however, was that as the cost of acquisition largely exceeded the original estimates it would be necessary to withdraw from acquisition to some extent, and the Collector was requested to be careful not to take possession beyond the extent to which funds were available.

In view of this Order, the Council passed a Resolution at the meeting held yesterday that the acquisition should be limited for the present to certain of the most congested areas and that the acquisition proceedings should be stopped when the amount of compensation reaches a total of Rs. 48,000, the acquisition of the houses left over being deferred till the next year. The Council has also applied to Government for a grant of a lakh of rupees to complete the scheme in 1909-10.

The special Deputy Collector, who has been appointed in connection with the scheme as a land acquisition officer, took charge of his appointment last week.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 28th Feb.—At last the hot weather is upon us, and though the nights are still cool, the sun during the day is very hot, the temperature having risen to 90deg. on one or two days lately. This is only what is to be expected, and it will take unusually heavy mango showers to make any change for the better.

Poultry thefts have begun again, and a fine collection of English fowls were stolen from Mr. Rowley's compound on Friday night.

The sponge gold case, in which a jutkawallah named Mahomed Ghouse and Chenangipa, a grain merchant of Kolar, were charged, the first with being in possession of gold valued at Rs. 1,000 and the second with aiding and abetting him, is proceeding, the evidence for the presecution being closed. The first accused is represented by Mr. M. Ramchendra Row, Pleader, while the second has engaged the services of Mr. Lubeck, from Madras, and the evidence for the defence will begin to-morrow.

The Tennis Tournament is being played off as rapidly as possible in order to try and finish it before the heat gets much worse.

There have been some good games, notably those between C. Richard and Morris-Davis and the latter and Grey, in both of which Morris-Davis was victorious, after a hard fight. The ladies, too, have played steadily and well, and the final ties will be played this week Mrs. H. George is the holder of the Championship Cup, and the match for it, between her and the last lady winner, this year, ought to be a good one.

A Mixed Bridge Tournament, which is exciting interest, is being played at the Club.

With the hot weather come the usual departures which are numerous here, for the old country. A note of sadness has been struck by the announcement that Dr. O'Donnell, Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Field, and Mrs. O'Donnell, may not return at the end of their holiday. Dr. O'Donnel may be called one of the pioneers of this Field, as he was one of the first officers to come out to it when it started under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and for twenty-five years he has guarded well and carefully the health of the community placed in his charge. The happy geniality which is characteristic of his countrymen is his in large measure and has made him, as host, guest, friend and sportsman, popular and welcome everywhere. This applies equally to Mrs. O'Donnell, who has seconded him ably in each and all of these roles and it is with very sincere regret that their departure will be regarded when they leave us at the end of the week. We can only hope that, when rested and refreshed by their holiday, they may reconsider their decision and that we may yet once again have the pleasure of welcoming them back amongst us. They take with them the good wishes of all for future happiness and prosperity.

Besides Dr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr and Mrs. W. Pritchard, Mr. Larkman, Mr. and Mrs. Almond Richards, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Lawford and many others are going to home on leave. More people are going the Hills, too, than usual this year as the want of rain promises to make the coming hot season one of exceptional severity.

KUMBAKONAM.

Kumbakonam, 27th Feb.—The "Mahamakam" festival commenced on Thursday, and the arrangements made by the authorities are, under their personal superintendence, working excellently. The District Magistrate, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, and the District Superintendent of Police, with all their special staff, are all encamped at Kumbakonam. The crowd is increasing day by day and will reach its greatest dimensions on Saturday which is the great bathing day.

The water-supply of the town has been augmented by an artesian well which the Municipality has been engaged in sinking for the past two years. It is situated in a central locality in the town and the boring extends to a depth of 280ft. The water is stored in a large reservoir consisting of four tanks each with a capacity of 400 gallons. While the quality of the water in the other sources of supply in this locality is brackish, the water from the artesian well is sweet. For the last few days Mr. V. Gyanaprakasam, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, from Madras, and Mr. S. Rajam Iyer, Municipal Secretary, have worked hard to have the well ready for use during the festival, and success crowned their efforts this morning. The Government have made a supplemental grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Municipality, so that the cost to the Municipality will be nearly Rs. 41,300 The efficiency of the sanitary arrangements in their actual working has exceeded expectations. Though a grievance was made out of it, it was a wise precautionary protection to the health of the population to have interdicted the use of what is called the "spring water" of the river. Norton's tube wells have been sunk near every ghaut in the river, from which pure and wholesome water can be had in plenty.

The health and sanitation of the place are being very scrupulously guarded by the authorities. A Police Constable from Pakala, belonging to the Railway Police, died, not from cholera, as the report went but from some other disease from which he had been ailing. Nor is it true that plague attacked a Constable and a horse-keeper from Krishnagiri. The Railway authorities are keeping a vigilant watch, both at Tanjore and Mayaveram, and at Kumbakonam there is a further examination, before the pilgrims are allowed to proceed to the town.

The origin of this festival is due to an astronomical incident which is said to occur once in a cycle of twelve years, during the revolution of Jupiter, round the sun, when it is in conjunction with the moon in the "Makha" Asterism. The "Makam" itself is an annual festival, but when the position is reached in the Zodiac as described above the "Mahamakam" occurs. A bath in the "Mahamakam" tank on the last day of the festival is supposed to have the cumulative effect of several baths in all the holy waters of India, it being the popular belief, according to published legendary literature on the subject, that the tank, on this occasion, holds in it the quintessence of all the sacred rivers and the congregation of all the gods. The festival is said to have been instituted by Brahma, who, with his thirty-three crores of "devas," came down from the upper regions and worshipped the "lingam" that Siva had made out of the materials of a broken pot in which was collected the essence of all the sacred waters of the world, its liquid contents finding their level in a hollow pit at Kumbakonam—the site of the present "Mahamakam" tank, in which Brahma and the whole galaxy of the gods that had assembled on the scene took their baths. On the banks of the tank there are temples for various gods, for each of which are assigned separate portions of the holy tank and each of which is held sacred by its association with them. On the day of the bathing, the trident of each god is immersed in the water all at the same time as a token that they have themselves performed the bathing. Then the pilgrims take their plunge in the tank, which considered sacred enough to absolve them from all sins. The "Pushkaram" in the Telugu country corresponds to the "Mahamakam" in the Tamil, it being believed that on the occasion of their respective festivals on their banks the Godavery River and the "Mahamakam" tank are fed with water from the Ganges by means of a subterranean channel.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 1st Mar.—H. H. the Maharanee of Mysore and H. H. the Maharanee (late Regent) C.I., arrive here to-morrow morning from Madras and leave again at midday for Mysore.

Gunner Smith, of the 81st Battery, R.F.A., who died at the Station Hospital of enteric on Friday night, was buried yesterday morning, with full military honours, at the Oosoor Road Cemetery, the Rev. H. Welchman officiating.

The Cyclists of the B. R. V. had their monthly Club Shooting Competition at Hebbal on Saturday. The conditions of the shoot were the same as for the first period of the annual course of musketry, the poorer shots receiving handicap points. The following are the best scores:—

		Pts.	Hcp.	Tl.
Lieut. Smeeth ...	...	110	9	119
Lce.-Sergt. Maiden	...	96	23	119
Lce.-Sergt. Deeks	...	108	8	116
Cyclist Stafford	...	98	16	114
Capt. Daun ...	...	112	1	113
Cyclist Baker ...	...	102	9	111
Corpl. Hayes ...	...	103	7	110
Cyclist Lawrence	...	84	23	107
Sergt. Moorhouse	...	105	Scr.	105

About a dozen others competed, and it was a very successful evening's sport.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the Resident, performed a very interesting function this evening, when he opened the new building recently added to the already extensive premises of the Baldwin Boys School. The building, which consists of two floors above the ground-floor accommodation, is called the Oldham Hall, and is a handsome structure providing dormitory accommodation for over 100 boys. It is replete with every modern convenience for the comfortable housing of the boys, and is a building worthy of the School to which it now belongs. The fact that Mr. J. H. Stephens is the architect and builder is a sufficient guarantee for its excellence and the handsomeness of its exterior. The facade is surmounted with a clock-tower in which is placed an excellent clock which can be read at a great distance and which strikes the hours and half hours on a nice-toned gong. A weather vane and an anemometer have also been provided. The ground-floor contains the refectories, the residential masters' quarters and a handsomely furnished parlour, where visitors are received. The Baldwin boys can require nothing better than this handsome building for their comfort, and they are all proud of their School.

The lateness of the hour at which the function terminated prevents me giving to-day the details of the proceedings, but I send the following extracts from the address by the Rev. P. V. Roberts, the Principal, which he delivered as explaining "Oldham Hall and what it means." Mr. Roberts has identified himself with the School, and under his management and care the School has come to be what it now is, the premier educational institution for European, boys in Southern India. His address will, therefore, be of interest:—

There probably is no question that presses itself upon you more forcibly than this. "What shall we do with our boys?" This is a question which every parent has to answer in whatever land he be, but to the European domiciled in India the question is not only important, but often times painful. The educationist may look upon himself as a machine-man, one who puts into his machine so much raw material at one end and grinds out so much finished material at the other—material which he labels with certificates and presents in the market for sale. Such a man will find life a treadmill. On the other hand he may look upon himself as one on a watch tower, surveying the field that lies ahead of him—the field in which most of his pupils will have to fight the battle of life—seeing there the dispositions that the requirements of the field need and having his maintained accordingly.

Which of the two views is the correct one, I shall not undertake to say this evening. Perhaps, it would be safer to think that there is something of truth in either view. For the present, therefore, it will not be amiss, if climbing the watch-tower, we look out, and in response to the cry of many parents' hearts:—"Watchman what of the night?," reply:—"The morning cometh." I know that much has been said on the question of European education and much remains to be said. But this much may be said this evening, and will show the correctness of the statement. The prospects are better to-day than ever before for the sons of Europeans domiciled in India.

As Missionaries, it is not for us to champion the cause of any one community against another, but that does not mean that we should not study the peculiar problems of those whom God has placed us to work amongst. With this word of explanation, let me say, that the state of the country today is such that because of the larger liberty that is to be given to the Indian in self government more will, in the natural results of things, be done for the domiciled European. Hitherto, the Government felt their duty lay in giving Indians appointments. Now, as that has not satisfied them, they may with an easy conscience offer more appointments to their own kith and kin. Hitherto, the Government being so much in the hand of the official, he could afford to be careless regarding the loyalty of those to whom here details were committed.

When there is a forcing of pace, great care must be taken, lest there be a breakdown. Now, with the larger powers of self-government and less sense of security, it will be essential that the middle men be of a very different type. Men of great loyalty, and those having a stake in the country, will be needed. It is these men that the European schools will have to supply. To-day, the boy who passes the High School examination—and only boys from European schools may sit for that examination—stands on a level with the Indians who pass the F.A. and B.A. degree examination. This, in itself surely, is a great concession, and parents, as they begin to realise what it means, will be more and more eager that their boys should qualify to secure this certificate.

Besides Government Service, there are openings connected with the various kinds of commerce that are now being developed. Labour is cheap in India, and the idea that European boys, born out here, should compete with the Indian in the labour market is absurd. But there will always be need of capable, honest supervision of the available labour, in factories and other kinds of commercial enterprise. Here where governing ability and strength of character are needed there will always be need, of young men, whose only capital consists of a good education, a clear head, a willing spirit and a good character.

These are just a few hints thrown out to show the reason for my giving the answer:—"The morning cometh." At all events, these are the reasons why our Church has though fit to develop this institution. We believe that this School plays, and will continue, by God's grace, to play, an important part in the development of India. In this, Sir, we are at one with the Government. When, recently, President Roosevelt spoke appreciatively of Great Britain's deelings in India, I think there was general satisfaction felt all over India. May I ask you to look upon this building, as being in a small measure, a token of the appreciation, which a section of the people Mr. Roosevelt presides over feels for British interests in this land? The work is not sectarian or sectional. It is a catholic expression of our Church's desire to hasten the day when the peoples of this land will be the peoples of our Christ.

As regards the rest of the proceedings, I must defer an account till my next letter. The Hall was formally opened by the Resident with a golden key amid storms of cheers from the boys, and the large gathering present.

VANIYAMBADI.

Vaniyambadi, 27th Feb.—Mr. Chailappay Ibrahim Sahib an old and rich skin merchant of Vaniyambadi, died at his residence in Neelikollay on Saturday. He was attacked by paralysis a week ago and died at the age of 70. A great number of merchants from neighbouring towns and also from Madras and Bangalore took part in the funeral prayers, and the remains were interred in the Neelikollay burial ground the same evening. The deceased was the owner of a large business in Madras and Bangalore and had agents in some of the principal towns of India He was very liberal and did many charitable acts, paying Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund and Rs. 11,000 to the permanent fund of the Madrasai-Mufeedai-Am (Arabic School) and granting a piece of land gratis to the Muslim Orphanage of Vaniyambadi. Besides this he built a Mahomedan Girls' School at his own cost and during the disastrous flood on the Palar river he distributed a large sum of money to the persons rendered homeless. He also contributed largely to the two Arabic Colleges at Vellore.

The annual meeting of the Vaniyambadi Mahomedan Educational Society was held on Sunday, the 21st February, with Mulvi Ziauddin Mahomed in the Chair, Mr. Yakub Hasan, the Honorary General Secretary, read the Report for the year 1908, which showed that the Society maintained one secondary and two elementary schools, at the annual cost of Rs. 5,218. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 2,647 and the capital fund of Rs. 32,400, invested in house property and Government Pro-Notes gave an income of Rs. 1,758. The grant from the Provincial Fund amounted to Rs. 541 and the miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 402. The number of students on the rolls in the three schools was 396, and education was given free to the Mahomedan boys up to the Third Form. A Provident Fund for the benefit of teachers was opened in July and the Scholarship Fund was added to the extent of Rs. 889; a sum of Rs. 139 was spent in giving books scholarships and trainage to Ambur boys. A large school building is being constructed on which Rs. 8,668 was spent up to the end of the year 1908.

The budget for the current year provides for an expenditure of Rs 7,400, which is about Rs. 2,000 more than that of the last year. To meet this increased expenditure Messrs. Goolam Ahmad Kallami and Yakub Hasan subscribed Rs 300, Mr. T. Ameenuddeen and Mr. Malang Hyath Badsha Rs. 300 each, Mr. Hajee Abdul Rahiman Rs. 120 and Moulvi Ziauddin Mahomed and Mr. Vavaguny Ibrahim Rs. 50 each.

The following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—Moulvi Ziauddin Mahomed, President, Mr. T. Ameenuddin, Vice-President, Mr. Yakub Hasan, General Secretary, Mr. Goolam Ahmad and Mr. Vavaguny Ibrahim, Joint Secretaries and Moulvi Kutbuddin Ahmad, Supervisor of religious education. An Executive Committee consisting of 45 members including the office-bearers and four Trustees, was also elected.

WHITEFIELD.

Whitefield, 28th Feb.—For many years, thanks to the invariable goodness of the Mysore Government, it has been the privilege of the E. and A. I. Association of Mysore and Coorg Limited, to send a delegate every Dusserah season to the Representative Assembly of the Province. As a rule, however, the Association, while availing itself of the recognition thus accorded to it, and deputing a member of its General Committee to attend, never till last year had any serious representation to make. But on the occasion in question it left the beaten track and approached the Dewan with a request for a water-supply for Whitefield and its neighbourhood in general, and suggested a small project from a channel of the Hoskote Lake, which passed for irrigation purposes, quite adjacent to the Railway Station of Whitefield. It was believed that if this canal was conducted round the Settlement it would for all time remove the difficulty which the settlers experience depending on the precarious supply of a few private wells, which requires deepening every hot weather. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, who knows this District from the time when he was an Assitant Commissioner in these parts, also had some faith in the feasibility of the scheme and warmly sympathised with the representation of the Association. The Dewan's reply was that the matter would receive his early attention. The subject was passed on to Mr. W. McHutchin, the Chief Engineer, for his opinion, and this officer, who has had thirty-two years' experience of Mysore, peremptorily scouted the theory that the Hoskote lake could afford a perennial supply, as he had known the reservoir—a very large, natural one—to run quite dry several times as it did this year, during the first week in January! There was no getting over this expert view of the situation, for it was palpably the correct one. In regretting this, the Government did not pass an Order thereon accordingly, but with commendable consideration for the plight of the settlers, the Dewan suggested to the Deputy Commissioner that three or four wells might be sunk at once at the Colony, as a permanent measure, at State expense.

Mr. Kumarasawmy Naik, the officer referred to, has lost no time in attending to the alternative suggestion. He immediately despatched two Revenue functionaries and a D. P. W. official to select sites for a few wells and on their report he personally inspected those sites on Friday morning last, with the Amildar. At his request he was met on the spot by Mr. W. H. Johnson, the President of the Association, and Captain Eate, the Whitefield Agent of this body. A few of the leading settlers were present, and the result of the morning's work was excellent. In consultation with Mr. Bond and other local residents, the Deputy Commissioner arranged on the spot for the deepening of three existing private wells at Government expense, the owners of which have readily consented to throw them open for public use. Work was to begin the next day, and, on the principle of "he gives twice who gives quickly," the Deputy Commissioner has assured the residents that in a week or ten days they may expect to have as plentiful a supply of good spring-water as to meet all their needs. Simultaneously, he added, the work on the new Government wells would be proceeded with.

It has occurred to me that active official help of this character should not go unrecorded, and I think the residents of Whitefield themselves must be highly grateful for the timely intervention of the authorities.

A gentleman called for medical examination at the London office of the Scottish Temperance Life Office, with a view to insuring and was asked by the doctor to undress so that his chest might be sounded. The gentleman first took off his coat, then took out his watch, and wound it up, and said: "Oh, hang it all! I thought I was going to bed!" He is a total abstainer.

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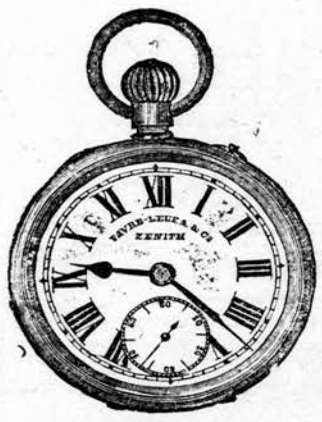

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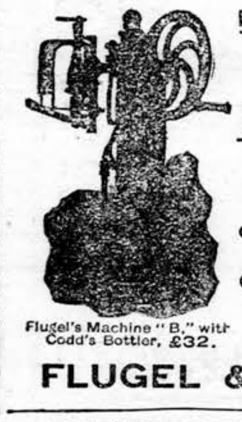

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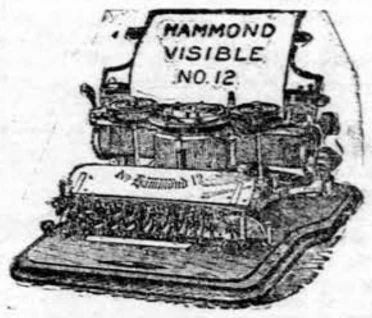

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